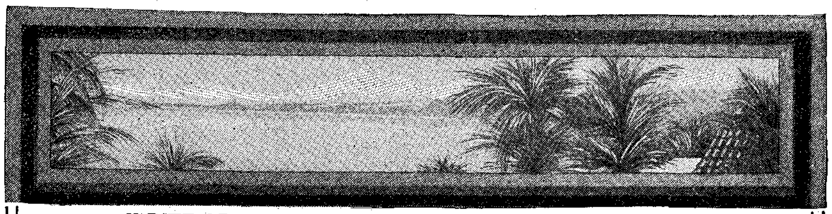
# The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7th, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

DRURY COLL. LIBRARY

Vol. XXXIII., No. 17. Whole No. 862 New York, October 27, 1906 Price 10 Cents



WRITE OR SEND FOR

## "JAMAICA AND THE SPANISH MAIN"

**Trips From $5.00 Per Day Up**

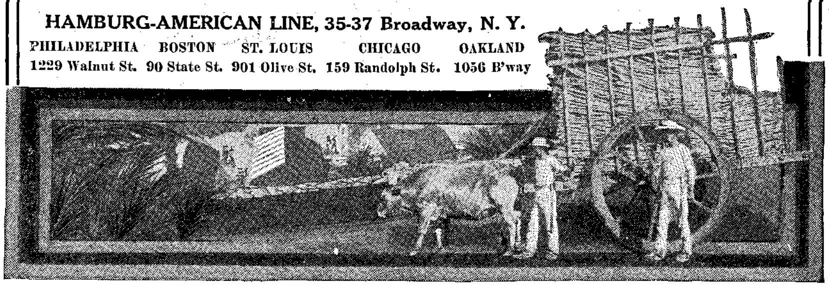
a beautifully illustrated booklet describing the attractions of the **DELIGHTFUL WINTER RESORTS** of the Tropics reached in about 4 1-2 days by the Superb new Steamers Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Prinz Aug. Wilhelm, Prinz Joachim, Prinz Waldemar, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Sarnia, and Siberia, etc., etc.

**JAMAICA Hotels Equal to the best in New York**

*For Full Particulars Address*

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 35-37 Broadway, N. Y.**

| PHILADELPHIA | BOSTON | ST. LOUIS | CHICAGO | OAKLAND |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1229 Walnut St. | 90 State St. | 901 Olive St. | 159 Randolph St. | 1056 B'way |



## TO THE MEDITERRANEAN

By the **WHITE STAR LINE** Sailing Alternately from **NEW YORK & BOSTON**

**via the Azores and Madeira to Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Naples and Alexandria**

Ideal trips for the Fall and Winter to the charming coast resorts of the Mediterranean and Orient.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK

**"Cretic" 13,507 tons,** Nov. 3, Dec. 6, Mar. 30
* **"Cedric" 21,035 tons,** Nov. 29, Jan. 5, Feb. 16
* **"Celtic" 20,904 tons,** Jan. 19, Mar. 2
**"Republic" 15,378 tons,** Apr. 20th, May 28, July 2
* Two of the largest steamers in the world.

SAILING FROM BOSTON

**"Canopic" 12,096 tons,** Nov. 17, Jan. 12, Feb. 23
**"Republic" 15,378 tons,** Dec. 1, Feb. 2, Mar. 16
**"Romanic" 11,394 tons,** Apr. 27, June 8

**Send for illustrated booklet "D" and rates.**

Services from New York-Boston to Liverpool.

Further information from any Agent of the line *or the Company's offices at*

9 Broadway, New York
84 State St., Boston
90-96 Dearborn St., Chicago
1319 Walnut St., Philadelphia
900 Locust St., St. Louis
1306 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
219 St. Charles St., New Orleans
121 South Third St., Minneapolis
17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal
9 East 6th St., St. Paul
41 King St. E; Toronto,
207 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco

**Travelers' checks issued payable everywhere.**

---

**SPAIN THEN THE ORIENT**

**An Old Country** under a new king—a Twentieth Century Regime. Most travelers visit it last and find it first in multiplicity and charm of interests.

At its best Spain is for the Winter tourist.

**Egypt and Palestine** we offer as a continuation of the Spanish tour.

**Sail Jan'y 12, S. S. Canopic.**
Write for circular.
**H. W. Dunning & Co.,**
**102 Cong'l House, Boston,**

---

## Europe and Orient

26th season of uninterrupted success. Comfort and leisure. Thorough sightseeing under expert guidance. Limited parties. All arrangements first-class.

**Dr. and Mrs. HOWARD S. PAINE,**
**148 Ridge St., Glens Falls, N. Y.**

---

## AROUND THE WORLD

Select parties leave New York, Eastward, Dec. 8 (list complete) and Jan. 5; From San Francisco, Westward, Nov. 20. Only twelve persons in each party. Positively best service. **FRANK C. CLARK, 96 Broadway, N. Y.**

---

## MAP OF THE WORLD

**25 cts.** Valuable reference map in full colors, on heavy paper, 42x64 inches, mounted on rollers, edges bound in cloth. Shows our island possessions, Pacific Ocean cables, railway lines and other features of Japan, China, Manchuria, Korea and the Far East. Sent on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

**W. B. KNISKERN, P. T. M., Chicago, Ill.**

**CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY**

---

**The Art of Travel** By **H. H. POWERS**

A book devoted to the practical problems of European travel. 180 pages. Price $0.20

**Bureau of University Travel, 19 Trinity Pl., Boston**

---

**EUROPE** Select 1907 tour only **$250**

New Plans for travel. Information free.
**Rev. L. D. TEMPLE, - - - Watertown Z, Mass**

---

**EGYPT Holy Land** Feb. 2, Select Party, **$900.** Special advantages, cultured leaders, small parties. 1907 tours of Europe. **American Travel Club, Wilmington, Delaware.**

---

**25th SEASON**

## Round the World Tour

Special select party—strictly first-class arrangements—leaves in NOVEMBER. Address, for Illustrated Itinerary, Mrs. M. A. CROSLEY, 22 East 45th Street, New York City, or 308 East 15th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

---

## How Paris Amuses Itself

A *captivating* picture of the merry spirit, the sparkle, the color, the throb of the gayest of all cities. By F. BERKELEY SMITH. Profusely illustrated with photographs, drawings by the author, and water-color drawings by eminent French artists and caricaturists. 12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK.**

---

**TRAVEL First Class** by knowing how to secure the best seat, berth, train or hotel for your money. The Traveler's Handbook, $1 00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, N. Y.

---

**NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES**

## "America's Greatest Railroad"

*Operating more than 12,000 miles of* **Railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati**

COMPRISING THE

**New York Central & Hudson River**

**Lake Shore & Michigan Southern**

**Big Four Route**

**Michigan Central**

**Boston & Albany**

**Pittsburg & Lake Erie**

**Lake Erie & Western**

**Chicago, Indiana & Southern**

**Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling**

**New York & Ottawa**

**and Rutland Railroads**

For a copy of "America's Winter Resorts," send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Manager General Advertising Department, Grand Central Station, New York.

C. F. DALY,
Passenger Traffic Manager,
NEW YORK

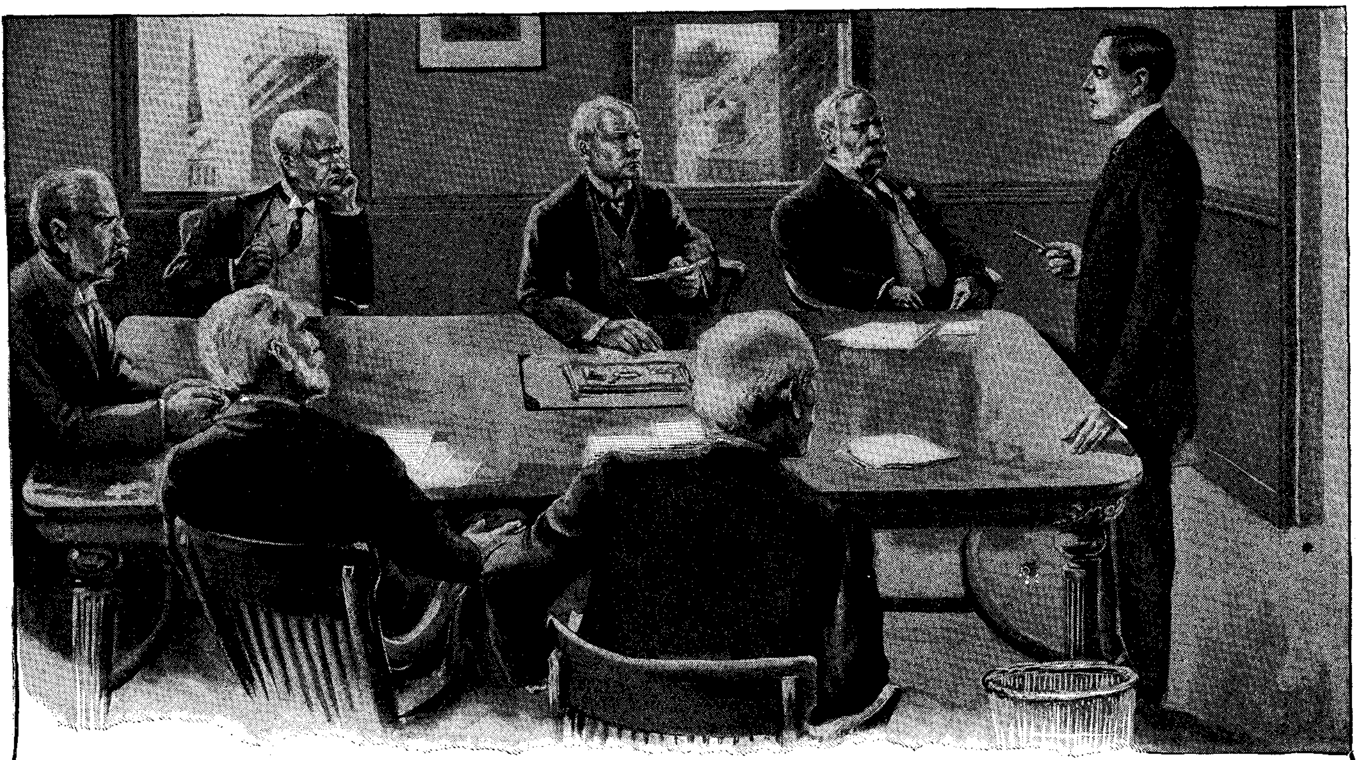
---

## PROOFS of LIFE AFTER DEATH

8vo. Cloth, 365 pages, $1.50 net, 12c. postage.

A COLLATION OF OPINIONS AS TO A FUTURE LIFE BY THE WORLD'S MOST EMINENT SCIENTIFIC MEN IN CONFUTATION OF THE MATERIALISTIC SCHOOL OF THOUGHT.

**HERBERT B. TURNER & CO., Boston, Mass.**



*The World Makes Way for "The Man Who Knows"*

and knows that he knows. **In every big business house,** when a perplexing question arises, there is some man who is sent for as *the man who knows.* It may be worth thousands of dollars to you to be that man in your house. With a set of The New International Encyclopædia, together with the book of study courses that comes with it, you can so thoroughly inform yourself on any of 100,000 subjects that when any question comes up you will be able to answer it authoritatively, positively and correctly. Misinformation or hearsay is dangerous. With

**The New International Encyclopædia**

for your authority, you stand upon solid ground. You can repeat its statements without reservation, qualification, quotation marks or fear of having to "back down." Many men have won promotion and high positions simply by being able to answer at critical times questions that baffled their superiors. The New International gives information about your business that years of experience will never supply. The authoritative position of The New International Encyclopædia has been won by the thoroughness and scrupulous care for fact of its eminent Editors-in-Chief: DANIEL COIT GILLMAN, LL.D.; HARRY THURSTON PECK, Ph.D., L. H. D., and FRANK MOORE COLBY, M. A., assisted by 400 of the foremost scholars and experts in the country. In The New International you get an encyclopedia marvelously simple in arrangement, one that is practical, and one that will help you in the office or factory. Its moderate price and our easy payment plan place this work within your reach.

**FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, New York.**

**"Being already the owner of three other cyclopedias, I hesitated some time before purchasing the NEW INTERNATIONAL; but after repeated inspection of the work I concluded that I should not go without it. Since my purchase the work has been to me of much use. I have been both satisfied and gratified by the compactness, completeness and accuracy of its information upon subjects as to which I was competent to judge, and inferentially upon several subjects as to which the New International was my principal source of information."**

**CHARLES EMORY SMITH, Editor of the Philadelphia Press.**

**I have the New International Encyclopedia both in my private library and in the library of THE PRESS. It is complete, compact, authoritative and specially adapted to the wants of American readers. In its literary and mechanical qualities it is admirable. Both the busy and the scholarly person will find it an extremely useful daily companion.**

**20 VOLUMES 100,000 SUBJECTS 16,000 PAGES 7,000 ILLUSTRATIONS**

**To learn more about this work, let us send you two interesting and useful books free.**

One is our famous 25-cent Question Book, which contains every-day questions you ought to know how to answer, but half of which you probably cannot answer offhand. It shows the usefulness and practibility of the foremost encyclopedia in existence.

The other book contains pages descriptive of The New International Encyclopædia, specimen pages, facsimile illustrations from The New International, showing the work's scope, and the easy payment plan by which one can secure this great work without a large initial expenditure. It will take you less than a minute to fill in the coupon. Mail it and you will receive at once these valuable books.

**DODD, MEAD & CO., Publishers, 372 Fifth Ave., New York**

**FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS AND SEND THIS COUPON**

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers.
372 Fifth Ave., New York.
Gentlemen:—Please send without cost to me, your pamphlet descriptive of The New International Encyclopædia with specimen pages, colored plates, maps and information regarding prices and easy payment plan, also your 25c. Question Booklet, free as per your offer in this magazine.

Name……………………………………
Occupation……………………………
Street……………………………………
Post Office……………………………
State…………………… L.D. 99

# Three Successful Books

## The "BISHOP" of COTTONTOWN

A Story of the Tennessee Valley

By JOHN TROTWOOD MOORE

The author has a message to give, as have had the authors of all great books since the world began; and his message is that the little children who are slaving to death in the Southern cotton mills must be freed. It is a terrible and ringing story, but all through the book delightful bits of broad and delicate humor, true and honest love-making, and some dishonest love-making, the clashing of strong men with strong and conflicting purposes, carry the reader breathless from page to page. There are many characters, most of them admirably well drawn, some of whom will come very near to the reader's heart.

The **Philadelphia** *Inquirer* **says:** "One cannot rise from reading this book without feeling that it is a notable contribution to current literature." . . . "Thoroughly original, fresh, earnest, sparkling with wit and humor," says the **Chicago** *Record-Herald,* . . . and the **Birmingham** *News* says: "The plot is deep, strong, graphically told and will not be forgotten as that of many passing novels, but will be cherished as a classic, as a story of right against wrong which is destined to bring about a great change in the child-labor question."

**12mo. 600 pages, Illustrated by the Kinneys. PRICE, $1.50**

## PANAMA, THE ISTHMUS AND THE CANAL

By C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY

*Author of the "Philippines," "India; Past and Present," &c.*

**A Work of Timely Interest.** Panama, picturesque and historic; the projected canal schemes of past centuries; De Lesseps and his gigantic failure. The latest American plan on the 85 foot level clearly described in non-technical language, with the latest survey maps, illustrations of the work done and portraits of the chief executives.

**Cloth, 368 pages, 16 half-tone engravings and 2 maps. PRICE, $1.00 net. Postage 10c**

## AMERICAN COUNTRY HOMES AND THEIR GARDENS

Edited by JOHN CORDIS BAKER

**A magnificent collection of 450 Illustrations of Houses, Gardens, and Interiors, designed by the foremost American Architects.** Many of the handsomest estates in the country are represented by numerous half-tone engravings, and there is also a large number of smaller attractive country-places selected from all parts of the United States. Frontispiece in colors.

This book is a veritable treasure of suggestion to those about to build, a fascinating study for anyone fond of beautiful houses and gardens, and a sumptuous ornament to any library.

**Cloth, 4to, 9 x 12 1-2 inches, printed with the utmost care on extra coated paper, 250 pages. PRICE, $5.00**

**THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.**

**Chicago** **PHILADELPHIA** **Toronto**

---

GOOD BOOKS AND FINE STATIONERY

**THE UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

**CHOICE BOOKS AND FINE STATIONERY AT DISCOUNTS RANGING ALL THE WAY UP TO 80 PER CENT**

Our latest **Bargain Catalogue** and limited free membership offer sent on receipt of stamp. Three more **Bargain Catalogues** issued before Dec. 1st, including over 10,000 volumes of **English Importations** (purchased by our manager when abroad this summer), **Old, Rare and Antiquarian Books, Fine Sets, Holiday Books, etc.,** all at **bargain prices,** and all **free** to those who apply for membership now. We are the oldest, largest, best equipped and **cheapest** mail order Book and Stationery establishment in the U. S. Established in 1884. Capital over a quarter million dollars. It will pay you in many ways to get in touch with us at once.

**The Union Library Association, 44 to 60 East 23d St., New York**

---

**IN THE CELTIC PAST.** Irish legends, mythology and folk-lore, by ANNA MACMANUS (Ethna Carberry). 12mo, cloth, 120 pages. 75c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

---

**YOUR LOVING NELL.** Letters from the Paris and Vienna Music Studios, by Mrs. NELLY GORE. 12mo, cloth, 231 pages, illustrated. $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

---

*JUST PUBLISHED*

## THE MECHANISM OF SPEECH

BY ALEX. GRAHAM BELL

A Series of Lectures delivered before the American Association to promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf.

DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL is too well known to need introduction to the American people.

He has made a profound study of the human voice and, in this work, has actually taken apart the human larynx and all its accessories as if it were merely a telephone. His disclosures are fascinatingly interesting and highly instructive.

All public speakers and those who study the voice will here find much to assist them in a clear and resonant enunciation.

*Large 12mo. Illustrated by diagrams, etc. 130 pages. $1.00 net.*

**Funk & Wagnalls Company**

*44-60 East 23d Street* *NEW YORK*

---

"The finest thing ever written on Balzac."—*Henry James.*

## BALZAC

### A Critical Study

By HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE TAINE

Translated, with an Appreciation of Taine, by LORENZO O'ROURKE

A study that is at once scholarly and fascinating. Taine gives his views of the great romancer, and the human touch added by anecdote and illustration holds the every-day reader's attention. There's room for such books as this.

**Commended by the Press.**

"It is refreshing to come across a bit of genuine literary criticism—analytical, scholarly, trenchant. . . . There has never been a more incisive and decisive piece of critical writing on Balzac than this."—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

"This volume is an excellent translation."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

**12mo, Cloth, Frontispiece. $1.00 net; by mail, $1.10**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY**

**NEW YORK and LONDON**

---

## The Traveler's Handbook for Transatlantic Tourists

By JOSEPHINE TOZIER

A practical book prepared on new lines for travelers in the eastern hemisphere. Full of suggestions with regard to such perplexing matters as shopping, hotels, tips, foreign usages, etiquette, and many other details of comfort and convenience.

**12mo. Price, $1.00 net**

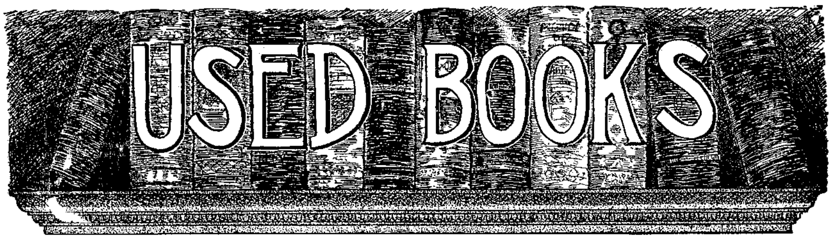
**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK**

---

## VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY

The latest addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Series. "A marvel of condensed information." 30,000 Vocabulary terms; 12 pages colored maps; many valuable supplementary features. Cloth, 25 cents; flexible leather, 50 cents, net; indexed, 5 cents extra. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

# BIG BARGAINS FOR... BOOKBUYERS



## *Books Withdrawn from The Booklovers' Library*

The following is a partial list of books which have been withdrawn from circulation in The Booklovers' Library and are now offered for sale at a fraction of the publishers' price, every copy in first-class condition, some are entirely *new* copies. The quantity is limited; orders will be filled in order of their receipt, (Express or Mail charges prepaid.)

| | PUB. PR. | OUR PR. |
|---|---|---|
| My Literary Life: *Mme. Adam* | 1.40 | .50 |
| Life of Joseph Parker, The: *William Adamson* | 1.75 | .90 |
| Remembrances of Emerson: *John Albee* | 1.00 | .40 |
| Spanish-American War, The: *Russell A. Alger* | 2.50 | .70 |
| Doffed Coronet, The: *Anon* | 2.25 | .60 |
| Imperator et Rex. William II of Germany: *Anon* | 2.25 | .60 |
| Keystone of Empire, A: *Anon* | 2-25 | .60 |
| America Today: *William Archer* | 1.25 | .45 |
| Doukhobors, The: A Peculiar People *Maude Aylmer* | 1.50 | .65 |
| Letters from England: *Mrs. George Bancroft* | 1.50 | .40 |
| La Grande Mademoiselle: *Arvede Barine* | 3.00 | 1.10 |
| Russian Advance, The: *Albert J. Beveridge* | 2.50 | .40 |
| Practice of Self-Culture, The: *Hugh Black* | 1.25 | .65 |
| Memoirs: *M. De Blowitz* | 2.50 | 1.15 |
| Private Soldier under Washington, The: *Charles K. Bolton* | 1.25 | .60 |
| Charlotte Brontë—George Eliot and Jane Austen: *H. H. Bonnell* | 2.00 | 1.10 |
| Mary Boyle—Her Book: *Sir C. Boyle* | 3.50 | .60 |
| College Student and His Problems, The: *James H. Canfield* | 1.00 | .50 |
| Madame; *Julia Cartwright* | 3.00 | 1.35 |
| Sacharissa: *Julia Cartwright* | 3.00 | 1.35 |
| Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic: *H. A. Clapp* | 1.70 | .60 |
| Life of John Ruskin, The: *W. C. Collingwood* | 2.00 | .90 |
| George Eliot: *George Willis Cooke* | 2.00 | 1.10 |
| Lessons in Law for Women: *Walter S. Cox* | 1.50 | .50 |
| Joseph Parker, D.D.: *Albert Dawson* | .75 | .35 |
| Evidence for a Future Life: *Gabriel Dellanne* | 1.75 | .85 |
| Sixteen Years in Siberia: *Leo Deutch* | 3.00 | 1.00 |
| Three Years' War: *C. R. De Wet* | 2.50 | .50 |
| From Paris to New York by Land: *H. De Windt* | 3.00 | 1.00 |
| Fanny Burney: *A. Dobson* | .75 | .45 |
| Memoirs of Yale Life and Men: *Timothy Dwight* | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| Life of F. W. Farrar, The: *Reginald Farrar* | 2.00 | .60 |
| Greater Russia: *Wirt Gerare* | 3.00 | .85 |
| Book of Remembrance, A; *Mrs. E. D. Gillespie* | 2.50 | .50 |
| Lucretia Borgia: *Ferdinand Gregorius* | 2.25 | .75 |
| American Authors and Their Homes: *F. W. Halsey* | 1.50 | .60 |
| Our Literary Deluge: *Francis W. Halsey.* | 1.25 | .45 |
| Korea: *Angus Hamilton* | 1.50 | .65 |
| Physical Training for Women by Japanese Methods: *H. Irving Hancock* | 1.25 | .65 |
| Little Pilgrimages Among Women Who Have Written Famous Books: *E. F. Harkins* | 1.50 | .60 |
| William Cowper: *Marion Harland* | 1.50 | .50 |
| John Ruskin: *Frederick Harrison* | .75 | .45 |
| Contemporaries: *Thomas W. Higginson* | 2.00 | .90 |
| Henry W. Longfellow: *Thomas W. Higginson* | 1.10 | .60 |
| Athletics and Outdoor Sports for Women: *Lucille E. Hill* | 1.50 | .50 |
| Laura Bridgman: *Maud Howe and Florence W. Hall* | 1.50 | .60 |
| Roma Beata: *Maude Howe* | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| Parsifal: *O. Huckel* | .75 | .45 |
| From Epicurus to Christ: *Wm. DeWitt Hyde* | 1.50 | .70 |
| Memoirs of Baroness Cecile de Courtot: *Von Kaisenberg* | 2.50 | .65 |
| Awakening of Japan, The: *Okakura Kakuzo* | 1.20 | .60 |
| Book of Weddings: *Mrs. Burton Kingsland* | 1.20 | .60 |
| Thirty Years of Musical Life in London: *Hermann Klein* | 2.40 | 1.00 |
| Level of Social Motion, The: *Michael A. Lane* | 2.00 | .85 |
| Last Years of the Nineteenth Century, The: *Elizabeth W. Latimer* | 2.50 | 1.15 |
| Talks with Napoleon at St. Helena *Elizabeth W. Latimer* | 1.50 | .90 |
| Maria Edgeworth: *Emily Lawless* | .75 | .45 |
| War and Neutrality in the Far East: *T. J. Lawrence* | 1.25 | .45 |
| American Industrial Problems: *W. R. Lawson* | 2.00 | .90 |
| Lost Art of Reading, The: *Gerald Stanley Lee* | 1.75 | .90 |
| Irishman's Story, An: *Justin McCarthy* | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| Women of America, The: *Elizabeth McCracken* | 1.50 | .75 |
| Creevey Papers, The: *Sir Herbert Maxwell* | 4.00 | 1.00 |
| Auld Lang Syne: *F. Max Muller* | 2.00 | .90 |
| Between the Acts: *Henry W. Nevinson* | 2.50 | .40 |
| Opening of the Mississippi, The: *F. A. Ogg* | 2.00 | 1.10 |
| Heart of John Wesley's Journal, The: *L. Parker* | 1.50 | .90 |
| Nathan Hale: *W. O. Partridge* | 1.00 | .35 |
| Little Memoirs of the Nineteenth Century: *George Paston* | 3.00 | 1.35 |
| Schumann: *Annie W. Patterson* | 1.25 | .60 |
| Toilers of the Home: *Lillian Pettengill.* | 1.50 | .75 |
| Theodore Leschetizky: *Comtesse Angele Potocka* | 2.00 | .85 |
| Reminiscences of Peace and War: *Sarah A. Pryor* | 2.00 | .85 |
| Making of a Journalist, The: *Julian Ralph* | 1.25 | .35 |
| Reminiscences, Musical and Other: *Fanny Reed* | 1.50 | .50 |
| William Black, Novelist: *Wemyss Reid* | 2.25 | .35 |
| Letters from the Holy Land: *Ernest Renan* | 2.00 | 1.10 |
| Compromises: *Agnes Repplier* | 1.10 | .50 |
| True Henry Clay, The: *Joseph M. Rogers* | 2.00 | 1.10 |
| Onlooker's Note Book, An: *C. W. E. Russell* | 2.25 | .50 |
| Cycle of Life According to Modern Science, The: *C. W. Saleeby, M.D.* | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| My Air Ships: *Santos-Dumont* | 1.40 | .70 |
| Kaiser's Speeches, The: *Wolf Von Schierbrand* | 2.50 | 1.00 |
| Russia: Her Strength and Weakness: *Wolf Von Schierbrand* | 1.60 | .65 |
| Winter India: *Eliza R. Scidmore* | 2.00 | .65 |
| How Count Leo N. Tolstoy Lives and Works: *P. A. Sergyeenko* | 1.25 | .50 |
| Multiple Personality: *Boris Sidis* | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| Personalia: *Sigma* | 1.25 | .35 |
| Commonwealth or Empire: *Goldwin Smith* | .60 | .25 |
| Through Science to Faith: *Newman Smyth* | 1.50 | .75 |
| Tolstoy as Man: *Edward R. Steiner* | 1.50 | .45 |
| George Eliot: *Leslie Stephen* | .75 | .45 |
| From the Saranac to the Marquesas and Beyond: *Mrs. M. L. Stevenson* | 2.00 | .75 |
| Francesco Crispi: *William J. Stillman* | 2.50 | 1.00 |
| Memoirs of Madame Vigee Le Brun: *Lionel Strachey* | 2.75 | 1.25 |
| Twentieth Century Inventions: *George Sutherland* | 1.50 | .75 |
| Samuel Chapman Armstrong: *Edith Armstrong Talbot* | 1.50 | .65 |
| Why My Photographs are Bad: *Charles M. Taylor, Jr.* | 1.00 | .35 |
| George Sand: *Bertha Thomas* | 1.00 | .45 |
| Our Mountain Garden: *Mrs. T. Thomas.* | 1.50 | .35 |
| Nature's Invitation: *Bradford Torrey* | 1.10 | .60 |
| My Life in Many States and Foreign Lands: *G. F. Train* | 1.25 | .35 |
| Emile Zola: *E. A. Vizetelly* | 3.50 | 1.25 |
| By the Fireside: *Charles Wagner* | 1.00 | .35 |
| Better Way, The: *Charles Wagner* | 1.00 | .35 |
| Ocean to Ocean: *J. W. G. Walker* | 1.25 | .50 |
| Hermit's Wild Friends, A: *Mason A. Walton* | 1.50 | .85 |
| Fashions in Literature: *Charles D. Warner* | 1.20 | .60 |
| Japan, Aspects and Destinies: *W. Petrie Watson* | 3.50 | 1.25 |
| Manchu and Muscovite: *B. L. P. Weale.* | 3.00 | 1.00 |
| Mankind in the Making: *H. G. Wells* | 1.50 | .65 |
| Personal Reminiscences of Bismarck: *S. Whitman* | 1.60 | .50 |
| Land of the Latins, The: *Ashton R. Willard* | 1.40 | .35 |
| (New) Celebrated Crimes of the Russian Court: *Alexandre Dumas* | 3.00 | 1.50 |
| (New) Woman's Work in Music: *Arthur Elson* | 2.00 | .90 |
| (New) Organ and Its Masters, The: *Henry C. Lahee* | 2.00 | .90 |
| (New) Grand Opera in America: *Henry C. Lahee* | 1.50 | .85 |
| (New) Gossip from Paris during the Second Empire: *Anthony B. North Peat.* | 2.50 | .65 |
| (New) Life of William Penn: *Augustus Buell* | 2.25 | .90 |
| (New) More Letters of Charles Darwin—2 vols.: *Ed. by Darwin and Seward* | 5.00 | 2.00 |
| (New) Life and Correspondence of Lord Coleridge—2 vols.: *Ed. by Earnest Hartley Coleridge* | 7.50 | 2.25 |
| (New) Oliver Cromwell: *Samuel Harden Church* | 2.50 | 1.25 |
| (New) History of Ancient Civilization: *Ed. by Rev. J. Verschoyle, M.A.* | 1.75 | .65 |
| (New) Oliver Cromwell (Ltd. Ed.): *Samuel Harden Church* | 6.00 | 2.50 |
| (New) Racquets, Tennis and Squash: *E. H. Miles* | 1.60 | .65 |
| (New) Taylor on Golf: *J. H. Taylor* | 1.60 | .65 |
| (New) Phoenixiana, or Sketches and Burlesques | 2.00 | .55 |
| (New) T. B. Macaulay's Miscellaneous Essays—5 vols.; and Last Word of Thomas Carlyle—1 vol.; 6 vols., ½ morocco | 12.00 | 3.75 |
| (New) James Oglethorpe: *Harriet Cooper* | 1.00 | .50 |
| (New) Anthony Wayne: *John R. Spears* | 1.00 | .50 |
| (New) Horace Greeley: *William A. Linn* | 1.00 | .50 |
| (New) Champlain: *Edwin A. Dix* | 1.00 | .50 |
| (New) Selected Novels of Lord Beaconsfield—Cabinet Ed. Consisting of 4 vols. Titles as follows:<br>Vivian Grey Sybil<br>Coningsby Tancred<br>Four vols., in box | 6.00 | 3.50 |

SEND FOR A COPY OF OUR FALL SALE CATALOGUE

**Sales Dept.: The Tabard Inn Library, 1611 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

A New Novel by the Author of "The Breath of the Gods" and "Truth Dexter"

# The Dragon Painter

By MARY McNEIL FENOLLOSA, (SIDNEY McCALL)

"The Dragon Painter" represents Mrs. Fenollosa's ripest and most artistic work, in which she again reveals the inner depth of Japanese feeling, but along quite different lines.

Umè-ko, the dragon maiden, a sweet and heroic character, promises to become as great a favorite as the author's lovable heroine, "Truth Dexter."

*Illustrated by Gertrude McDaniel.* *12mo. Cloth.* *$1.50, Postpaid.*

Published by **LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston** At All Booksellers

**BORDERLAND of PSYCHICAL RESEARCH**

By PROF. JAMES H. HYSLOP, Ph.D., LL. D.
*Vice-President of the Society for Psychical Research.*
Author of "Science and a Future Life," "Enigmas of Psychical Research," etc.

**$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents extra**

Deals with the abnormal—Chapters are devoted to Hallucinations, Subconscious Action, Secondary and Multiple Personality, Hypnotism, Mental Therapeutics, Pseudo-Spiritistic Phenomena, and other Phenomena, the knowledge of which is vital in judging the supernormal.

*Send for Circulars,*
**Herbert B. Turner & Co., Publishers, Boston.**

If you really wish to know THE JOY OF BOOKS with expressions of appreciation, by ancient writers and modern, of the value and pleasure of good books, express your desire by postal to C. L. Stebbins, 25 Beacon St. Boston, whereupon, while they last you will receive,—with no hidden expense attached,—a little book of quotations.

**The Best** that man has spoken and the best that man has written.

**While they last we are going to give away sixteen (16) sets of the most interesting Library of Literature ever published. This is an important announcement--read carefully--it will interest you.**

**Some of the Many Orators Represented**

Pericles
Socrates
Æschines
Demosthenes
Catiline
Cicero
Cæsar
Cato
Luther
Cranmer
John Knox
John Pym
Cromwell
Fenelon
Cotton Mather
Massillon
Robert Walpole
Lord Chesterfield
John Wesley
Benjamin Franklin
Samuel Adams
Edmund Burke
George Washington
John Adams
Patrick Henry
John Hancock
Thomas Paine
Thomas Jefferson
Josiah Quincy
Marat
John Jay
Mirabeau
James Madison
Red Jacket
Carnot
Daniel Webster
James Monroe
Robespierre
William Pitt
Danton
Moreau
Andrew Jackson
De Witt Clinton
Duke of Wellington
Napoleon
Tecumseh
Daniel O'Connell
Henry Clay
Robert Emmet
Abraham Lincoln
Robert C. Winthrop
Hannibal Hamlin
Count Cavour
Cassius M. Clay
John Bright
Wendell Phillips
Charles Sumner
Horace Greeley
Wm. M. Thackeray
Garibaldi
Jefferson Davis
Napoleon III.
Oliver W. Holmes
Gladstone
Victor Hugo
Kossuth
Lord Beaconsfield
John Brown
George Bancroft
Wm. Henry Seward
Joseph Chamberlain
John Morley
Lord Roseberry
Emile Zola
Chas. H. Parkhurst
Henry Cabot Lodge
Joseph H. Choate
Mark Twain
John Hay
Theodore Roosevelt

We have on hand sixteen (16) sets of one of the best sets of books ever published—The Library of Oratory—fifteen magnificent volumes, beautifully illustrated, and artistically and durably bound in combination art cloths, with full gold backs like illustration below, the regular price of which is $37.50.

These 16 sets are a remainder of an edition and we have decided to dispose of them for about half price, and to insure their quick sale to accept small monthly payments and to give away with each of these 16 sets of the Library of Oratory, one complete set of the most famous of all libraries of literature, Knight's Library of "Half Hours with the Best Authors," in six attractive volumes bound in combination art cloth, full gold backs and gold tops, worth $12.00 per set.

The Library of Oratory is a most interesting set of books. It contains reading for every mood of one's mind and the best the world has produced. Every question that has aided humanity in its progress during the past 2,500 years is here, presented by the master minds of the world.

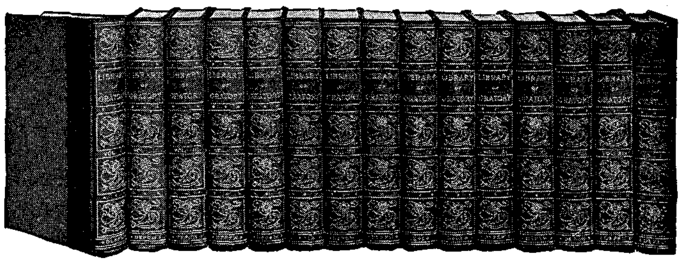
**Some of the Many Writers Represented**

Dickens
Thackeray
Scott
Eliot
Irving
Swift
Johnson
Dante
Shelley
Goldsmith
Vernes
Fielding
Locke

Bacon
Cooper
Spencer
Wordsworth
Milton
Lytton
Byron
Dryden
Hope
Cowper
Austen
Smollett
Addison

**WHO would not desire to hear the following Orators and their Orations if it were possible**

Pericles—"Funeral Oration."
Demosthenes—"Oration on the Crown."
Cicero—"Oration Against Catiline."
Cæsar—"Speech in the Roman Senate on the Conspiracy of Catiline."
Massillon—"The Curse of a Malignant Tongue."
Garibaldi—"Speech to His Soldiers."
Daniel O'Connell—"Ireland Worth Dying For."
Robert Emmet—"Speech When Under Sentence of Death."
Daniel Webster—"Reply to Hayne."
Patrick Henry—"*Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death.*"
Marat—"Speech Before the National Convention."
Red Jacket—"Speech at Fort Stanwix."
Robespierre—"Against Granting the King a Trial."
Danton—"To Dare, to Dare Again, Always to Dare."
Moreau—"Speech in His Own Defence."
Napoleon—"*Farewell to the Old Guard.*"
Abraham Lincoln—"First Inaugural."
Henry Ward Beecher—"Effect of the Death of Lincoln."
Emile Zola—"Appeal for Dreyfus."
Theodore Roosevelt—"A Nation of Pioneers."
Prince Bismarck—"A Plea for Imperial Armament."
George Washington—"First Inaugural Address."



**THE LIBRARY OF ORATORY** ANCIENT and MODERN

**7000 pages. 15 magnificent volumes of the choicest orations that man has spoken. With brilliant, forceful essays and biographies on the orators by such writers as Hamilton Wright Mabie, Lyman Abbott, Henry James, Leslie Stephen, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Brander Matthews, Carl Schurz, Paul Leicester Ford, Hamlin Garland and Henry Cabot Lodge.**

**DO NOT NEGLECT THIS OPPORTUNITY**

You take no risk. We will send both sets for examination, charges prepaid. If they are not satisfactory, return them at our expense. **Could anything be fairer?** We know you will keep the books and pay the small price we ask for them cheerfully.

**Description of the free Knight's "Library of Half Hours with the Best Authors"**

This Work contains the very best that has ever been written in the various branches of literature. The best in science, philosophy, history, biography, poetry, humor, travel, fiction, oratory, and essays. In fact, all the best and lasting thoughts of the world.

**If you accept this offer** you will always have in your possession two of the finest and most interesting set of books ever published.

One containing **the best that man has spoken,** the other **the best that man has written,** and they will cost you only a few cents a day for a few months. **We guarantee** this to be the greatest bargain we have ever offered. Enclosed you will find request-for-inspection blank, sign and mail same promptly and secure these two grand set of *books worth $49.50 for only $1.00 after examination* and $1.50 a month for twelve months.

**These two sets of books should be in every home; this is your opportunity. Remember, one costs you only about half-price and the other is absolutely free if you request at once.**

***Cut Out, Sign, and Mail Now***

**FREE LIBRARY OFFER**

**Request for Inspection**

A. L. Fowle, 6-8 Washington Place, New York, N. Y.

*Dear Sir:* You may send me, all charges prepaid upon inspection, "The Library of Oratory," 15 volumes, size 7¾ x 5½ inches, beautifully illustrated, bound in combination Art Cloths, red backs and green sides, with gold back stamping, the most attractive library binding ever made, also one set of Knight's "Library of Half Hours with the Best Authors," six beautiful volumes.

After examining the books, if I decide to keep them, I will pay you for "The Library of Oratory" only (you to present me with Knight's "Library of Half Hours with the Best Authors") $1.00 after examination, and $1.50 a month for 12 months. If, after examination, I decide not to keep "The Library of Oratory" I will send both sets of books to you, all charges collect.

*Name*..........................................................

*Address*..........................................................

L.D. 10-27-6 ..........................................................

Webster
Chalmers
Latimer
Verplanck
Jefferson
Carlyle
McCauley
Longfellow
Southey
Shakespeare
Burton
Audubon
Lamb
Gibbon
Bancroft
Cervantes
Hallam
Defoe
DeQuincey
Cavendish
Sheridan
Keats
Dampier
Franklin

Pope
Butler
Landor
Hume
Guizot
Holgate
Penn
Lauder
Godwin
Tukerman
Young
Topham
Bede
Everett
Bates
Beattie
Tannahi
Tasso
Ogden
Ansen
Forsyth
Erskine
Steele
Sterne

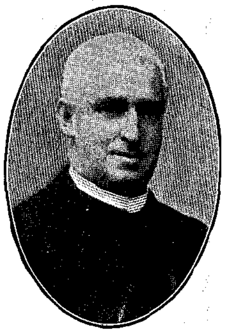
**Do not fail to cut out coupon and mail to-day**

THE EDITORS

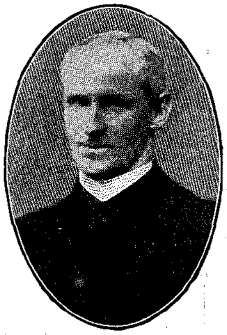
**Charles George Herbermann, Ph.D., LL.D.**, Editor-in-Chief, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the College of the City of New York.

**Conde Benoist Pallen, Ph.D., LL.D.**, Managing Editor.

**Edward Aloysius Pace, Ph.D., D.D.**, Professor of Philosophy in the Catholic University of America.



**Thomas Joseph Shahan, J.U.L., D.D.**, Professor of Church History in the Catholic University of America.



**John J. Wynne, S. J.**, Editor of "The Messenger."

# Why Not Connect Your Name With The Catholic Encyclopedia

## And Get the Benefit of the Reduced Price?

FOR a little while longer—until Vol. I is ready for press—we will be able to hold out the reduced price on the Special Advance Edition of The Catholic Encyclopedia—and will, in addition, be able to offer a few more cash subscribers in advance the honor of having their names recorded in the printed List of Original Promoters, which will appear in the first volume of every edition of the work.

This is an unusual honor—and everyone who has the interest of this great work at heart should take immediate advantage of it. Among the names already on the list of Original Promoters (to be published in Vol. I) appear those of men and women of great prominence, such as,

**CARDINAL GIBBONS**
**James J. Hill**
**Clarence H. Mackey**
**Peter Fenelon Collier**
**Thomas F. Ryan**
**Edward Eyre**
**ARCHBISHOP FARLEY**
**Henry Heide**
**Hugh Kelly**
**George Stanton Floyd-Jones**
**Judge Morgan J. O'Brien**
**W. Bourke Cochran**
**James Byrne**
**Michael Cudahy**
**John D. Crimmins**
**Eugene A. Philbin**
**Martin Maloney, of Phila.**
**Mrs. Joseph Drexel, of Phila.**
**Wm. E. Iselin**

With these names also appear those of Archbishops, Bishops, Priests, whose names are familiar to every reader, prominent Catholic Laymen, society women, great Universities, Theological Schools (Catholic and non-Catholic) and prominent literary and professional men, regardless of creed.

# The Catholic Encyclopedia

### Published Under the Auspices of the Catholic Church
### BEARING THE HOUSEHOLD NAME OF APPLETON

will set at rest many questions of dispute regarding matters in which the Catholic Church has been interested. It will review comprehensively the entire influence of the Catholic Church—in all matters, temporal and spiritual—and, completed, will be one of the greatest literary achievements of modern times. Every article will be secured at first hand from the best living authority, and each article will be signed by the writer contributing it, with a full list of the sources of his information.

THIRTY-TWO DEPARTMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE

Art
Philosophy
Science
Apologetics
Biography
Church History
Education
Liturgy
Archæology
The Saints
Civil History
Literature
Patrology
Scripture
Theology
Canon Law
Architecture
Sculpture
Ethics
Papacy
Religions
Missions
Clergy
Religious Orders
Laity
Statistics
Catachetics
Hierarchy
Sociology
Bibliography
Music
Painting

### AMONG THE ARTICLES OF SPECIAL INTEREST IN VOLUME I ARE:

**Alexandrian Library**
**Agnosticism**
**Arts, Human**
**Arbitration**
**Arts, The Seven Liberal**
**Atheism**
**Appeals**
**Æsthetics**
**Affinity**
**Anæsthesia**
**Appeal**
**Altruism**
**Africa**
**Australia**
**Armada, Spanish**
**Anglicanism**
**Anarchy**
**Alimony**
**Adulteration of Food**
**Astronomy**
**Arianism**
**Abbeys**
**Abortion**
**Alaska**

With more than a thousand special Contributors drawn from the foremost scholars in every country in the world.

*This great work—filling, as it does, a place that has long been vacant in reference libraries—deserves the support of every fair minded person in the English-speaking world.*

**Special Offer Soon Closes:** Volume I is now being prepared for the printer and the honor roll of Original Promotors must be closed by the time the volume is ready for press.

Everyone who is interested in the work, therefore, and who desires either the special advance price or the honor of having his name identified with the publication should immediately communicate with our New York office.

**What The Offer Is.** We are preparing a Special Advance Edition of The Catholic Encyclopedia. This special edition will be printed on extra super calendered paper, and finely bound, and will be an edition to be proud of.

This edition we will furnish to advance subscribers at from *$15 to $45 less than the regular first edition will cost.*

In Vol. I of this special first edition—and in the first volume of all future editions—we will place the names of all subscribers paying cash in full, prior to the publication of Vol. I crediting them as patrons of and Original Promoters of The Catholic Encyclopedia, giving them in future generations—equally with Editors and Stockholders—the honor of producing this great literary work.

**SEND COUPON AT ONCE FOR PROSPECTUS AND FULL PARTICULARS**

ROBERT APPLETON COMPANY, 1 Union Square, New York City.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your special Proposition to become an Original Promoter, also Specimen Pages and list of Original Promoters, containing many of the best-known names in America.

*Name* ....................................................................

*Address* ....................................................................

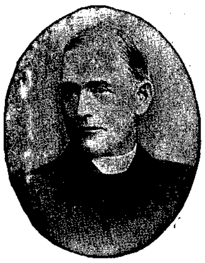
*City* ....................................................................

CONTRIBUTORS

Over 1000 Special Writers Representing Twenty-seven Nationalities.

**Francis Aidan Gasquet, O.S.B., D.D.**, Abbot President of the English Benedictines, London.

**Bertram C. A. Windle, F. R. S., F. S. A.**, President of Queen's College, Cork, Ireland.



**William Barry, D.D.**, Dorchester, Wallingford, England.

**Georges Goyau**, Paris, France.

**Wilfrid Ward, B. A.**, Editor "Dublin Review."

**Such writers—in conjunction with American contributors, equally authoritative—insure to the work a profound scholarship and brilliant style of writing that will place it in the front rank of standard English works of reference.**

# SPURGEON'S SERMONS reveal the Secret of his Marvelous Success

Including a Life of Spurgeon by G. Holden Pike

## 20 Volumes--398 Sermons

> "There are no sermons to-day better worth a preacher's study."
> *Wayland Hoyt, D.D.*

### Note the Titles

| Volume No. | Titles of Sermons in each Volume | No. Sermons |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **First Series**—18 sermons, one volume, 395 pages. Paul's First Prayer—The Power of the Holy Ghost—Sovereignty and Salvation—Faith. | 18 |
| 2 | **Second Series**—23 sermons, one volume, 454 pages. The Glorious Habitation—God's Providence—The God of the Aged—Christ in the Covenant. | 23 |
| 3 | **Third Series**—29 sermons, one volume, 458 pages. The Snare of the Fowler—Preaching for the Poor—Particular Election—Rahab's Faith. | 29 |
| 4 | **Fourth Series**—27 sermons, one volume, 456 pages. The Parable of the Ark—Proving God—What Have I Done?—Love Thy Neighbor. | 27 |
| 5 | **Fifth Series**—27 sermons, one volume, 454 pages. His Name Wonderful—Evil and Its Remedy—Satan's Banquet—Human Responsibility. | 27 |
| 6 | **Sixth Series**—29 Sermons, one volume, 450 pages. The Story of God's Mighty Acts—Conversion of Saul—Little Sins—Spiritual Religion. | 29 |
| 7 | **Seventh Series**—22 sermons, one volume, 378 pages. Faith Illustrated—A Revival Sermon—The Resurrection—Cleansing the Leper. | 22 |
| 8 | **Eighth Series**—19 sermons, one volume, 372 pages. The Great Liberator—God's Strange Choice—What God Can Not Do—God is With Us. | 19 |
| 9 | **Ninth Series**—28 Sermons, one volume, 510 pages. Thoughts and Their Fruit—Love's Logic—Jesus No *Phantom—Negotiations for Peace.* | 28 |
| 10 | **Tenth Series**—20 sermons, one volume, 411 pages. A Lesson from the Life of King Asa—Harvest Men Wanted—The Matchless Mystery. | 20 |
| 11 | **Types and Emblems**—16 sermons, one volume, 289 pages. Women's Rights—A Parable—David's First Victory—Our Champion—The Helmet. | 16 |
| 12 | **Present Truth**—18 sermons, one volume, 378 pages. Preparation for Heaven—A Divine Mission—A Double Challenge—A Cheerful Prophet. | 18 |
| 13 | **Storm Signals**—20 sermons, one volume, 422 pages. The Battle of Life—Perilous Procrastination—Contrition—The Sinner's Only Alternative. | 20 |
| 14 | **Hands Full of Honey**—17 sermons, one volume, 377 pages. Imitators of God—On Laying Foundations—Buying Without Money—Glory. | 17 |
| 15 | **Return, O Shulamite**—17 sermons, one volume, 379 pages. Heaven Below—What is Your Life—Faith Among Mockers—Parable of the Lost Sheep. | 17 |
| 16 | **Healing and Service**—17 Sermons, one volume, 416 pages. A Great Gospel for Sinners—Fallen Angels—A Lesson to Fallen Men—Departed Saints Yet Living. | 17 |
| 17 | **Pleading for Prayer**—17 sermons, one volume, 384 pages. Our Sympathizing High Priest—Love's Complaining—In Christ No Condemnation. | 17 |
| 18 | **The Best Bread**—17 sermons, one volume, 393 pages. Loving Persuasion—Jesus Declining the Legions—Folly of Unbelief. | 17 |
| 19 | **The Lord and Leper**—17 sermons, one volume, 390 pages. Abram's Call—Cured at Last—Peter's Restoration—The Charge of the Angel—Nathaniel; or, The Ready Believer and His Reward—The Wedding was Furnished with Guests.—Would be Saved from Sin. | 17 |
| 20 | **Life of Spurgeon**—By G. Holden Pike. A full, authentic and intensely interesting biography of the Great preacher. | — |
|  | TOTAL SERMONS ☞ | 398 |

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK**

## ALMOST HALF-OFF FROM THE REGULAR PRICE

We offer to preachers, active religious workers, religious students, and all interested in sermonic literature an unusual opportunity for obtaining this great sermon library containing 398 of the best sermons ever preached by that prince of pulpit orators, Charles Haddon Spurgeon. The regular price of the twenty volumes is $20. The remaining sets are offered at a saving of $8 on every set, or for only $12. This special price includes all carriage charges and also our guaranty of satisfaction. We require no money until you have seen the books for yourself and examined them for five days. All that is necessary now is to sign and mail us the coupon below. The sets will be quickly sold out at this low figure, and we advise prompt action to those who desire to avail themselves of this special reduction.

### THIS SERMON LIBRARY

Consists of twenty volumes, containing three hundred and ninety-eight of Spurgeon's Choicest sermons, rich in suggestions and inspirations to clergymen of all denominations, and especially valuable for reading and study by laymen and religious workers. No sermons ever preached have exceeded these in powerful influence and wide popularity. They are never dry or didactic, but always bright, fresh and crowded with illustrations, anecdotes, etc., thus affording their readers an immense resource upon which to draw. The secret of Spurgeon's marvelous success and influence as a preacher is obvious to all who study these splendid pulpit masterpieces.

They show how to bring practical thoughts out of Scripture.

They reveal the secrets of Spurgeon's great success.

They will help a preacher to brighten and strengthen his own sermons.

They are models of pulpit style and clear, forceful diction.

They are wonderful examples of systematic thought.

**BE PROMPT -SAVE $8.00**

**Sign Below**

### SPURGEON HIMSELF A SERMON READER

No preachers, however gifted, should fail to study the sermons of those who have been eminently successful, for the Gospel is ever "the old, old story" and human nature is pretty much the same everywhere. Spurgeon himself once remarked, "I never grow tired of studying the sermons of successful preachers."

### SPURGEON'S SERMONS ARE

"Full of wise suggestions for effective preaching."—*Bishop Vincent.*

"Models of spirituality, simplicity, sincerity, directness."—*Dr. Lyman Abbott.*

"Great models by a peer among great preachers."—*Dr. Wayland Hoyt.*

"Full of the very marrow of the Gospel."—*Dr. Bashford.*

"Read to-day wherever the English language is spoken."—*Dr. Thos. M. Clark.*

"Unequaled by preachers to-day or any other generation."—*Chicago Standard.*

### ONLY $1 A MONTH---SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

We offer the remaining sets of Spurgeon's Sermons in stock for $12 each, regular price $20. Sign the coupon below and we will send you a set, carriage prepaid. You may examine it for five days, and if it proves satisfactory send us $2, paying the balance of the price in monthly instalments of $1 each. If the work is unsatisfactory you may return it at our expense.

### NO MONEY NOW. EXAMINE FIRST. SIGN BELOW

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d St., New York:

Gentlemen: I accept your special offer of Spurgeon's Sermons, for $12, regular price, $20. Please send me the set, carriage prepaid. If, after five days' examination, the books prove satisfactory, I will remit $2 to you and pay the balance of the price in monthly instalments of $1 each. If the work is unsatisfactory it is understood that I may return it at your expense.

Name........................................................................

D-10-27-6 Address..............................................: ....................

## BOOKS FOR PHYSICIANS

### THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE

This work presents the latest opinion and the most conclusively demonstrated fact on the prevention of every important form of human disease. It is written by authorities of international reputation. With introduction by H. TIMBRELL BULSTRODE, M.D. Two vols., 8vo, cloth, 1081 pp. $7.50.

### SUPERSTITION IN MEDICINE

A history of the erroneous ideas and fanciful beliefs with regard to sickness and its cure, that have prevailed in the world from the days of ancient Rome to the present time. By Prof. Dr. HUGO MAGNUS, authorized translation from the German, edited by Dr. Julius L. Salinger. 12mo, cloth, 214 pages. $1.00 net.

### THE PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISORDERS

The experiences and principles of psychic treatment of nervous disorders based upon twenty years of successful specialization and practice in this branch of medical skill, By Dr. PAUL DU BOIS, translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Ph.D., and William A. White, M.D., from the authors "Les Psychoneurosis." 8vo, cloth, 471 pages. $3.00 net.

### CARBONIC ACID GAS IN MEDICINE

A scientific treatise on the healing qualities of carbonic acid gas. By Dr. ACHILLES ROSE. 12mo, cloth, 200 pages. $1.00 net.

### PHYSICIAN VS. BACTERIOLOGIST

This volume embraces Rosenbach's discussion on clinico-bacteriologic and hygienic problems based on original investigations, representing the contest against the overgrowth of bacteriology. By Prof. O. ROSENBACH, M.D. 12mo, Cloth, 455 pp. $1.50 net.

### ELECTRO-DIAGNOSIS AND ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

The contents include a clear and concise explanation of the principles of electricity, and the latest research as to the physiological effects of electricity upon the human body. By Dr. TOBY COHN, Nerve Specialist, Berlin. 8 Plates, 39 Cuts. 8vo, Cloth. $2.00.

### NERVES IN ORDER

Or the maintenance of health. The latest scientific knowledge upon the entire realm of physical and mental health. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 12mo, Cloth, 305 pp. $1.50, postpaid.

### NERVES IN DISORDER

This book seeks to dispel ignorance regarding all functional nerve diseases and to set forth the most advanced and valuable scientific principles for successfully treating these troubles. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 12mo, Cloth, 218 pp. $1.50.

### THE FORCE OF MIND

The action of the mind in the cause and cure of many disorders is considered in this book from new and scientific standpoints, with suggestions for the practical use of this knowledge by physicians and laymen. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 12mo, Cloth, 347 pp. $2 00.

### SPRINGS OF CHARACTER

This work gives the latest scientific information on the sources and qualities of character, showing the importance of character and the soundest principles for its development. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 8vo, Cloth, 259 pp. $1.50.

### THE UNCONSCIOUS MIND

A study into the mysteries of the mind and their relation to physical and psychical life, containing the latest scientific research on this topic. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 8vo, Cloth, 451 pp. $2.00.

### HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL AND ORTHOPEDIC GYMNASTICS

The principles and application of Swedish gymnastics, massage, and orthopedics, with descriptions of many cases of illness, helped or cured by gymnastic treatment. By ANDERS WIDE, M.D. 8vo, Cloth, 382 pp. Illus. $3.00 net.

### A BRIEF OF NECROSCOPY

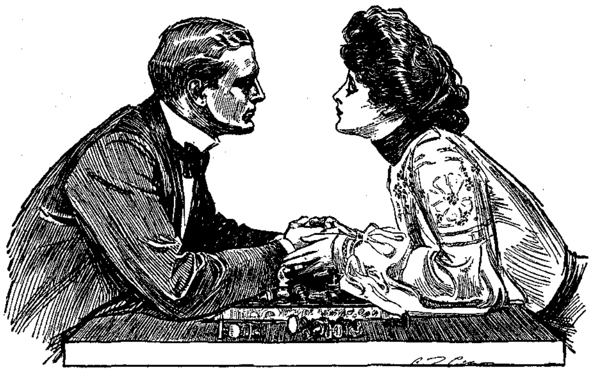
A clear, concise manual of medical information giving with sufficient detail all practical facts connected with the study, diagnosis, technique, and medico-legal aspects of a post-mortem examination. By GUSTAV SCHMIDT, M.D. Pocket size. 16mo, Leather, 186 pp. $1.00.

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK**

---

## The Great Success of 1906

# THE GIBSON BOOK



His Move

ALL the drawings in the **eleven books** by Charles Dana Gibson are contained in **The Gibson Book.** It would cost more than fifty dollars to buy these eleven books, but **The Gibson Book** in two volumes is sold—with a subscription to Scribner's Magazine included—at **about one-fifth** of the cost of the original books. The tremendous success which it has already gained and the enormous number of orders which are being received prove that the public realize what a remarkable opportunity this is.

**The Gibson Book** is the greatest collection of drawings by one man ever published. The wit, humor and delightful sentiment displayed in the treatment of the infinite variety of subjects make it a history of our own times in pen and ink.

L D

**Messrs.**
**Charles**
**Scribner's**
**Sons**
**New York**

Please send information in reference to your special offer on "THE GIBSON BOOK," including a year's subscription to Scribner's Magazine.

*Name*........................

*Address*...........................

---

***The Springfield Republican:*** It is a clear and well-ordered compendium of what has been heretofore scattered and voluminous literature on the subject of communistic experiments in America. . . . It is a serious and important work.

# History of Socialism in the United States

A complete account of the origin, development, and present status of socialistic movements throughout the United States, indispensable to an intelligent appreciation of socialism as it exists in this country. By MORRIS HILLQUIT.

***Cincinnati Commercial Tribune:*** Every position taken has behind it the authority of facts and figures.

***The Philadelphia Item:*** It is a work of extensive scope and sociological as well as historical value.

***The Watchman,*** Boston: It is exceedingly timely and valuable.

***The Washington Evening Star:*** An intelligent and well-written record of a popular movement.

**12mo, Cloth, 371 Pages. $1.50 Net; by Mail, $1.67**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York**

---

*Magically Appealing Irish Love Stories*

# The PASSIONATE HEARTS

By ANNA MACMANUS

Beautiful, throbbing, full of novelty, humor, tenderness, passion, and tragedy are these stories. These tales of gallant, poetic Irishmen and blue-eyed Colleens are "instinct with beauty," says the Glasgow *Herald.*

**12mo, 75 cents, postpaid, FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK**

**1,250,000 copies have been sold**

# The WORLD'S CLASSICS

**(Size 6 x 4 Inches)**

*"These miracles of publishing are both the cheapest and the most charming series of classics in existence."*

The best recommendation of THE WORLD'S CLASSICS is the books themselves, which have earned unstinted praise from all the leading critics and the public. Upwards of 1¼ million copies have been sold.

**In order to still further increase the wide popularity of these books, we will, for a limited period, send copies, POSTPAID, to any address, at the following special prices:**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Cloth boards, gilt back** | **35 Cents** |
| **Lambskin, limp, gilt top** | **50 Cents** |
| **Venetian Morocco, limp, gilt top** | **75 Cents** |

*Already issued—Seventy-six volumes. Forty are in a Second or Subsequent Impression*

## POETRY

3. Tennyson's Poems. 1830-1858. Fourth Impression.
7. Keats' Poems. Third Impression.
9. The Ingoldsby Legends. Third Impression.
13. English Songs and Ballads, Compiled by T. W. H. Crosland. Second Impression.
16. Herrick's Poems. Second Impression.
18. Pope's Iliad of Homer. Second Impression.
27. Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome.
34. Burns' Poems. Second Impression.
36. Pope's Odyssey of Homer.
37. Dryden's Virgil.
42, 56 and 76. Chaucer's Works. Vols. I, II and III. From the text of Prof. Skeat. Complete in 3 vols.
58. Robert Browning's Poems. Vol. I.

## BELLES LETTRES

2. Lamb's Essay's of Elia. Fourth Impression.
5. Hazlitt's Table Talk. Third Impression.
6. Emerson's Essays. Fourth Impression.
15. Hazlitt's Sketches and Essays. Second Impression.
19. Carlyle's Sartor Resartus. Second Impression.
22. White's History of Selborne. Second Impression.
23. De Quincey's Opium Eater. Second Impression.
24. Bacon's Essays. Second Impression.
25. Hazlitt's Winterslow.
30. Emerson's English Traits. Second Impression.
32. Selected English Essays. Chosen and arranged by W. Peacock. Second Impression.
33. Hume's Essays. Second Impression.
45. English Prose from Mandeville to Ruskin. Chosen and arranged by W. Peacock.
46. Essays and Letters by Leo Tolstoy. Translated by Aylmer Maude. Second Impression.
57. Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age.
61. Holmes' Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
62. Carlyle's On Heroes and Hero Worship.
65, and 70. Montaigne's Essays. Vol. I and II. Complete in 3 Vols.
68. Thoreau's Walden.

## FICTION

1. Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre. Third Impression.
4. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. Second Impression.

## FICTION—Continued

8. Dickens' Oliver Twist. Second Impression.
10. Emily Brontë's Wuthering Heights. Second Impression.
14. Charlotte Brontë's Shirley. Second Impression.
17. Defoe's Robinson Crusoe. Second Impression.
20. Swift's Gulliver's Travels. Second Impression.
21. Poe's Tales of Mystery and Imagination. Second Impression.
26. Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter. Second Impression.
28. Thackeray's Henry Esmond. Second Impression.
29. Scott's Ivanhoe. Second Impression.
31. George Eliot's Mill on the Floss. Second Impression.
38. Dickens' Tale of Two Cities. Second Impression.
40. Sterne's Tristram Shandy. Second Impression.
47. Charlotte Brontë's Villette.
50. Thackeray's Book of Snobs.
63. George Eliot's Adam Bede.
66. Borrow's Lavengro.
67. Anne Brontë's Tenant of Wildfell Hall.
72. Twenty-three Tales by Tolstoy, Translated by L. and A. Maude.
73. Borrow's Romany Rye.

12. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Second Impression.
49. Of the Imitation of Christ. Thomas a Kempis.
60. The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius. (*shortly*).

35, 44, 51, 55, 64, 69 and 74. Gibbon's Roman Empire. Vols. I and II. Second Impression. Vols. III-VII. Complete in 7 Vols.
41, 48 and 53. Buckle's History of Civilization. Vols. I and II. Second Impression. Vol. III.
75. Borrow's Bible in Spain.

43. The Prince. By Niccolo Machiavelli. Translated by Luigi Ricci.
54 and 59. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations. Vols. I and II. Complete.
71. Burke's Works. Vol. I.

11. Darwin's Origin of Species. Third Impression.

**OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, American Branch, 91-93 Fifth Avenue, New York.**

---

## Latest Open Court Books.

**ESSAY ON THE CREATIVE IMAGINATION**, Th. Ribot, from the French by A. H. N. Baron, Fellow in Clark University. Cloth. Pages 357. $1.75 net.

**ON LIFE AFTER DEATH**, by Gustav Theodor Fechner, translated by Dr. Hugo Wernekke, Head Master of the Realgymnasium at Weimar. Pages, 133. Cloth. 75 cents net. Postage 8 cents.

**T'AI-SHANG KAN-YING P'IEN**, Treatise of the Exalted One on Response and Retribution. Translated from the Chinese by Teitaro Suzuki and Dr. Paul Carus. Containing Chinese Text, Verbatim Translation, Explanatory Notes and Moral Tales. Edited by Dr. Paul Carus. 16 plates. Pages 135. Boards, 75 cents net.

**YIN CHIH WEN**, The Tract of the Quiet Way. With Extracts from the Chinese commentary. Translated by Teitaro Suzuki and Dr. Paul Carus. 1906. 50 pages 25 cents net.

**THE OLD AND THE NEW MAGIC**, by Henry Ridgely Evans, with an introduction by Paul Carus, with numerous illustrations and programs of entertainments of leading magicians of all times. 387 pp. Cloth, gilt top, price $1.50 net; mailed, $1.70.

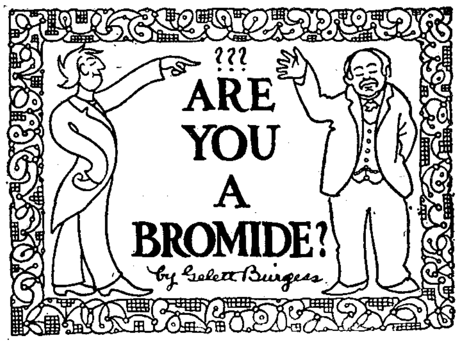
**MY LITTLE BOOK OF PRAYER**, by Muriel Strode. Third edition. Cloth, $1.00 net. Boards, 50 cents net.

Write for complete book catalogue. Also free sample copies of THE OPEN COURT (mo. sub. $1.00 per year), and THE MONIST (Qr. $2.00 per year). The November OPEN COURT will contain a timely and interesting article on Luther Burbank and his work by Prof. Hugo DeVries, famous exponent of the mutation theory of evolution. 1907 subscribers get November and December numbers of the OPEN COURT free.

**THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO.,**
**1322 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.**

---

**JUST OUT** Send for illustrated circular.



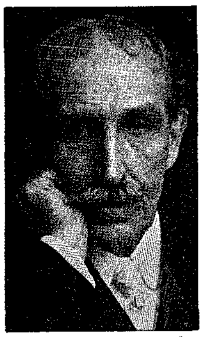
When you are weary of serious books, read this funniest conceit by *Gelett Burgess*. At all bookdealers **50c.** net; postage **5c.** **B. W. HUEBSCH, Publisher, New York.**

---

## Inspiration for MEN of ACTION and MIND

"Like Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver."—Rabbi Joseph Silverman.

**FIVE BOOKS BY**
**MINOT J. SAVAGE**



**The Blessedness of Work**
With autograph introduction by Helen Keller.

**The Companionship of Friends**
Autograph preface by Dr. Lyman Abbott.

**The Jew in Christendom**
Autograph preface by Rev. Joseph Silverman, D.D.

**Immortality: Some Reasons for Belief**
With an autograph preface by the author.

**Religion: Its Changing Forms and Its Eternal Essence.**
Preached in the Cathedral of St. Peter, John Calvin's Church, before the International Council at Geneva. Preface by the author.

**EXQUISITE BOOK TREASURES**

The craftsmanship of these little volumes will delight every book connoisseur. The volumes are just right to slip into the pocket. Printed from new plates in large type, antique deckle paper, gilt tops, bound in limp Persian calf of delicate tints, silk linings to match. Illustrated with portrait of author and other half-tones. **50 cents per volume postpaid.**

**W. B. PERKINS, Publisher**
**222 WEST 23d STREET, NEW YORK**

---

## *TOASTS AND TRIBUTES*

Edited by ***Arthur Gray.*** The brightest, wittiest, prettiest, most original and complete of all toast collections; an unfailing help to anyone called upon to respond to a toast or speak at any social gathering; endorsed by many famous after-dinner speakers. This little book is bound in rich wine-red cloth, stamped in three colors, decorated throughout and is a most seasonable and exquisite gift-book.

**1200 toasts, 304 pages. Cloth, $1.25 net. Limp leather (for pocket use), $2.00 net.**

For sale by all dealers or sent on receipt of price.

***ROHDE & HASKINS COMPANY, 16 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK***

---

## *PSYCHICAL RESEARCH*

By PROF. JAMES H. HYSLOP,

"BORDERLAND OF PSYCHICAL RESEARCH" *treats of the abnormal.*

"ENIGMAS OF PSYCHICAL RESEARCH" *treats of the supernatural.*

"SCIENCE AND A FUTURE LIFE" *treats of the scientific investigation of Mediumistic Phenomena.*

*Each book $1.50 net. 12c. each postage.*

**Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston, Mass.**

---

**A MAGAZINE AND A BOOK FREE**

A little periodical devoted exclusively to bookish interests as well as being a catalog of publications,—**THE WESTERN CHRONICLE**,—and also **A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF BOOKS ABOUT AMERICA**, will be sent free to anyone making the request. Your name and address (with county) is all necessary. You will be agreeably surprised with what is received.

**The Burrows Bros. Co., Dept. B, Cleveland, O.**

---

**PATHWAYS TO THE FIELDS OF ART**

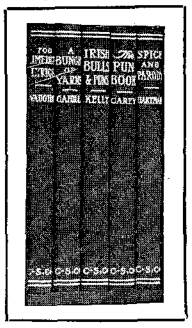
Handbook, containing an outline of six lectures on art, an annotated list of masterpieces and list of books on art. 48 pp. paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents, postpaid.

**DR. DANIEL A. HUEBSCH, 44 Montclair Ave., Montclair, N. J.**

"Let us laugh for health's sake."—*Alan Dale.*

**DON'T MISS MODERN HUMOR**
**AN INSURANCE AGAINST THE "BLUES"**

**All the "Vaudeville" Hits in**



**IRISH BULLS AND PUNS**
160 pages, cloth, 75c

**A BUNCH OF YARNS**
After-Dinner Stories, and Toasts, 160 pages, cloth, 75c

**700 LIMERICKS**
160 pages, cloth, 75c

**SPICE AND PARODY**
160 pages, cloth 75c

**THE NEW PUN BOOK**
160 pages, cloth, 75c

"Modern Humor" presents a melange wherein all types of intelligence may find something to laugh at.
—*N. Y. Herald.*

Any of the above new books postpaid on receipt price. **All 5 prepaid in neat box for $3.75. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.**

**CAREY-STAFFORD CO.**
**63 Fifth Avenue, New York**

**A Train Load of Books**

**The Dominion Co. Failed**

One of America's biggest publishing houses. I bought its entire stock of books at receiver's sale and am closing it out at from 10c to 50c on the dollar.

**SAMPLE PRICES:** Late copyright books, were $1.50. My price **38c.** List includes **Eben Holden, The Sea Wolf, The Spenders, The Leopard's Spots, The Christian, To Have and to Hold,** and dozens of others.
**History of Nations,** 74 vol. Regularly $148.00. My price, **$37.00.**
**Encyclopedia Britannica.** Regularly $36.00. My price **$7.75**
**Dickens' Works,** 15 vol. Regularly $15.00. My price **$2.95**
Choice of **Fine Cloth Bound Classics, 9c.**

**Millions of Books—Thousands of Titles.**

Chance of a lifetime to get almost any book or set of books you want for next to nothing while stock lasts.

**Books Shipped on Approval**

**subject to examination in your own home before paying.** Every book guaranteed satisfactory, or subject to return at my expense. Write for my big **Free Bargain List** of this stock before ordering. It costs nothing. Will save you money. Postal card will bring it.

**David B. Clarkson, 1005 Como Blk., Chicago**
**THE BOOK BROKER**

Copyright by Pach, N.Y.

**CAMPING WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT**

An account of the experiences of the President while camping in the Yellowstone Park, by his traveling companion

**JOHN BURROUGHS**

spoken of by the New York Sun as "a captivating picture of a president at play."

This booklet is just published and is fully illustrated. It is printed in the general style of the *Riverby Edition of*

**BURROUGHS' COMPLETE WORKS**

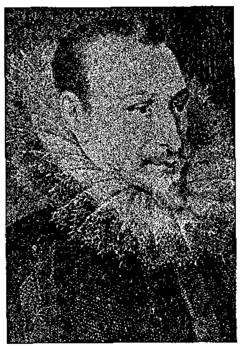
*To anyone returning the attached coupon properly filled out and 4 cents in stamps the publishers will send this monograph* **FREE.**

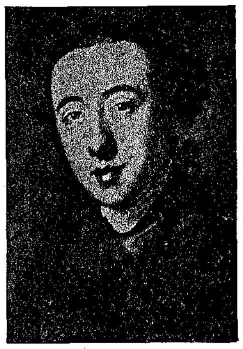
*Name* ........................

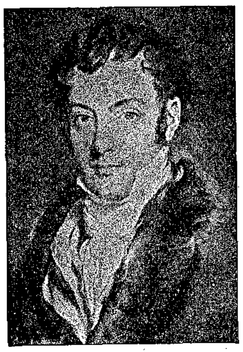
*Address* ........................

**HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.**
Park Street, Boston
85 Fifth Ave., New York
378 Wabash Ave., Chicago

**Do You Recognize These Men?**







**YOU ARE PROBABLY FAMILIAR WITH THEIR NAMES AND THEIR WORKS!** They are well-known writers, who occupy prominent places in the history of English literature. A full account of them, as well as of all other writers, English and American, who have attained prominence in English literature, will be found in the **NEW EDITION** of

**Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature**

This is a work of the highest value to every person interested in the literature of the English language. It gives, in three volumes, and at a moderate cost, not only the history of English literature, but extracts from the best work of the writers, and also numerous facsimiles, and about three hundred authentic portraits of the most prominent writers.

**The Cheapest Authoritative Reference Work of Similar Scope Now in Print**

The **new edition** has been prepared by DAVID PATRICK, LL.D., and an able staff, whose work has been supplemented by special contributions from such writers of authority as:

**Canon Ainger**
**Rev. Stopford Brooke**
**Mr. A. H. Bullen**
**Mr. Austin Dobson**
**Professor Dowden**
**Mr. S. R. Gardiner**
**Mr. Edmund Gosse**
**Professor W. P. Ker**
**Mr. Andrew Lang**
**Mr. Sidney Lee**
**Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll**
**Miss Ruth Putnam**
**Professor Raleigh**
**Professor Saintsbury**
**Dr. J. G. Schurman**
**Mr. A. C. Swinburne**
**Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton**
**Professor G. E. Woodberry**

The work is complete in three imperial octavo volumes of about 850 pages each, with gilt tops, and stoutly bound in green cloth stamped in gold.

*SPECIAL OFFER*

We will send you the complete set of 3 volumes, express charges prepaid, upon receipt of $1.00. If you do not like them, send them back to us at our expense, and we will return your $1.00. If you do like them, send us in addition $1.00 each month for 11 months, until the sum of $12.00 has been paid. Or, if you prefer, write to us for descriptive circular, with specimen pages.

**J. B. Lippincott Co.**
**Publishers—Philadelphia**

**J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., Philadelphia.**

Enclosed find $1.00 for which send me, express charges prepaid, the complete set of **Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature.** If satisfactory, I agree to send you $1.00 a month for 11 months after the receipt of the books. If not satisfactory, I agree to return them to you within ten days of their receipt, at your expense, you returning my $1.00.

Name ........................................

Address ........................................

City and State ........................................

**THE MUSICAL CIRCLES OF PARIS AND VIENNA**

The great masters and their methods are realistically pictured in "Your Loving Nell." The book is a series of letters depicting the experiences of an American woman, Mrs. Nelly Gore, who studied music abroad. 12mo, cloth, 231 pages. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

**15 CENTS For 13 Weeks Trial Subscription to *The Pathfinder*** In this illustrated national weekly all the really important news of the world is stated clearly, impartially and concisely, for busy readers—a variety of general features being added. It is sincere, reliable, wholesome, interesting—THE newspaper for the home. $1 year; takes place of periodicals costing $2 to $4. Try it, 13 wks. for 15c. Pathfinder, Wash., D.C.

**REPRODUCTIONS OF MASTERPIECES**
**IN MASTERPIECES OF REPRODUCTIONS**

Notwithstanding the fact that the first edition of our new catalogue was an unusually large one, the heavy demand has nearly exhausted the entire issue. As the supply is limited, we suggest that immediate application be made for copies of this beautiful book.

The catalogue contains the greatest selection and largest variety of the most famous pictures—both ancient and modern—and is embellished by 400 illustrations.

A copy of this reference book, indispensable to all lovers of art, with comments by competent critics, biographical notes, suggestions for decorating homes, schools, etc., will be sent on receipt of 50c. which amount will be reimbursed on receipt of initial order. Send order through your Art Dealer or direct to the BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 14 East 23d Street (Madison Square South), New York.

*A visit to our SHOW-ROOMS is respectfully requested*

**Berlin Photographic Company,** **14 East 23d St. (Madison Square South) NEW YORK**
*Original Ideas on Framing* *Inquiries Promptly Acknowledged*

# More Wanamaker Books by Mail

**Every postoffice in the United States is practically an agency—simply send a post-card request and we will send free either of these catalogs, or both, as desired.**

**HANDY BOOK CATALOG (No. 100)**

224 pages, containing late autumn publications for 1906, standard and popular works, reference books, books for children, and special book opportunities.

**RARE BOOKS AND BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS (No. 200)**

Containing descriptions of some out-of-print editions and rare volumes, gathered by personal research in the book shops of the Old World and bound by the artist binders of London.

***Sets of books, if not satisfactory, are returnable at our expense within one week after purchase by mail.***

**THE TEMPLE SHAKESPEARE**

Edited by Israel Gollancz. The volumes are beautifully printed in black and red with photogravure frontispieces and decorative title pages. A special edition. Bound in flexible green lambskin with decorated covers, gilt tops, book marks, etc. Published by G. M. Dent & Co., London. 40 vols. Sold in sets only.

Publisher's price....................**$32 00**
Our special price....................**18 00**

**LIBRARY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN LITERATURE**

A record of the great things that have been said and thought and done from the beginning of History. Prepared under the direction of Harry Thurston Peck, A.M., Ph. D., L. H. D.; Frank R. Stockton, Nathan Haskell Dole, Julian Hawthorne, Caroline Ticknor, with an introduction by John Russell Young, Librarian of Congress. Embellished with over 500 illustrations. 20 vols. 8 vo. Half morocco, gilt tops.

Publisher's price....................**$60 00**
Our special price....................**11 50**

**GUIZOT'S HISTORY OF FRANCE**

Translated from the French by Robert Black. Printed from clear type on good paper with 8 hand-colored frontispieces and 192 Black and White illustrations. 8 vols. 12mo. Half leather, with cloth sides and gilt tops.

Publisher's price....................**$18 00**
Our special price....................**7 25**

**BOOK OF SPORT**

Edited by William Patten. Edition de Luxe. Only 1,500 copies printed. Includes original articles by champions in their various lines. Photogravure frontispiece. 40 full-page engravings and over 300 photographic portraits of celebrated amateurs and sportsmen, and 50 marginal drawings by William Patten. Folio Boards. Uncut.

Publisher's price....................**$20 00**
Our special price....................**1 65**

**NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY**

Published by Funk & Wagnalls. Twentieth Century Edition. A dictionary of the English language upon original plans, designed to give the orthography, pronunciation, meaning and etymology of all the words and the meaning of idiomatic phrases in the speech and literature of the English-speaking peoples. Prepared by over 200 specialists; over 2300 pages, quarto, sheep....................**$9 00**
With Denison's Patent Index....................**9 75**

**THE STUDENT'S STANDARD DICTIONARY**

The Student's Standard Dictionary. Abridged from the Standard Dictionary of the English Language. 8vo, with 1,225 illustrations.
Half leather....................**$1 85**
With Denison's Patent Index....................**2 25**

**THE VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY**

Designed to give the orthography, pronunciation, syllabication and definition of more than 26,000 words, with other useful information.
Cloth....................**.25**
Flexible leather....................**.50**

## NEW COPYRIGHTED FICTION

AT 50 CENTS A COPY

Printed & Bound like $1.08 Books

By a new & novel method, brought about by the cooperation of the authors, a number of the leading newspapers of this country, & the largest retailers of books, some of the latest novels by the best-known fiction writers may be had for 50 cents each.

They are brought out in the same handsome manner as books that are to be sold at $1.08. It is one of the greatest accomplishments in book publishing in years; & yet it is done in entire harmony with both authors and publishers. Each book is embellisht with four full-page colored plates & facsimile of the author's handwriting, etc. The books already publisht are:

**REZANOV.** A Magnificent Pen Picture of a Great Man. By Gertrude Atherton, author of "The Conqueror."

**THE HOUSE OF DEFENSE.** By E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo," "The Image in the Sand," etc.

**A ROCK IN THE BALTIC.** By Robert Barr.

**THE LADY EVELYN.** By Max Pemberton.

**THE MAN BETWEEN.** By Amelia E. Barr.

**DOC GORDON.** By Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman.

All are books of the quality that makes the "Six Best Sellers" even at $1.08. Yet all are 50 cents each. By mail, postpaid, 60 cents.

The above will be followed by six more novels, one each month, commencing December 1st, by one of the following authors:

Anna Katherine Green
Mrs. Burton Harrison
Eden Phillpots
Ian Maclaren
Cutcliffe Hyne
John Oliver Hobbes

JOHN WANAMAKER

## THE GREAT REPUBLIC

A History of the United States by Master Historians. Compiled & Edited by CHARLES MORRIS & OLIVER H. G. LEIGH. Illustrated with 119 Fine Full-Page Engravings.

Among the Distinguished Contributors are:

**Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Cabot Lodge, John Bach McMasters, Adam Badeau, John W. Draper, Comte de Paris, William T. Sherman, Admiral Sampson, Capt. Wainwright, Murat Halstead, Henry Watterson, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, William E. Chandler, John D. Long, H. Von Hoist, Benson J. Lossing, Edward Everett, James Schouler, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Francis Parkman, George Bancroft, & William Swinton, making one of the most attractive histories of the United States ever written, beginning with the semi-mythical & half-historic traditions of the primitive races whose traces are found in many parts of the country, and ending with the death of President McKinley.** ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧

In Four Handsome Octavo Volumes. Formerly sold from $12.50 to $20.00 a Set. Our Special Prices:

**Cloth, $3.50. Half Leather binding, $4.50. Three-quarter Calf, $6.50.**

In the $6.50 style of binding the volumes are one-half inch taller than the other two styles. A descriptive circular of 16 pages will be sent when requested. These prices hold good only while the present stock lasts.

JOHN WANAMAKER

*ORDERS RECEIVED AT EITHER THE PHILADELPHIA OR NEW YORK STORES*

PHILADELPHIA **JOHN WANAMAKER** NEW YORK

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

### TOPICS OF THE DAY:

PAGE
The Standard Oil and the New York Central Convictions . . . 569
Moran and His Politics . . . 570
San Francisco's Tribulations . . . 571
Football with Fewer Doctors . . . 572
The Campaign of Mr Hughes . . . 573
Operation of the Pure-Food Law . . . 574
Our Worst Ailment . . . 575

### FOREIGN COMMENT:

Weakening of England's Hold on India . . . 577
The "Blue Pope" of France . . . 577
Mistakes of the Douma . . . 578
Woman's Work in Germany . . . 578
Bebel's Condemnation of the General Strike . . . 579
Why Revolution Fails in Russia . . . 579
Germany's Idea of Disarmament . . . 580

### SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

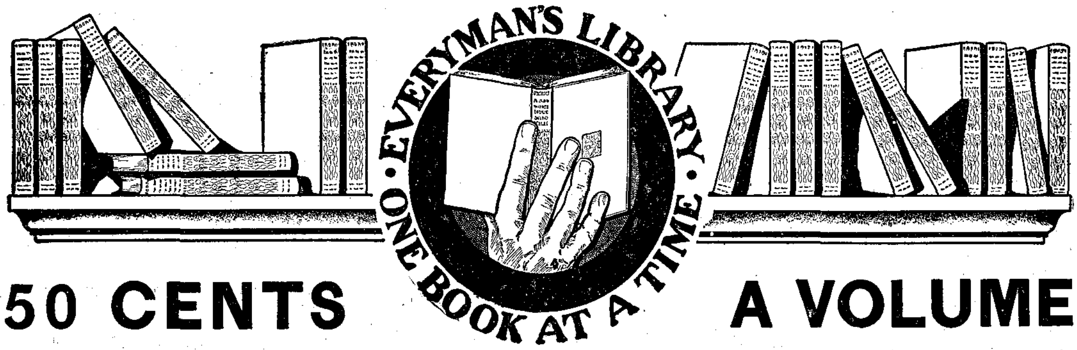
The Saloon as a Disease-breeder . . . 581
Shortcomings of Inventors . . . 581
The Physician as a Public Teacher . . . 582
Doubts about the Value of Railway Electrification . . . 582
Ironing the Wrinkles out of a Bathtub . . . 583
Telegraphy and Spelling Reform . . . 583
The Postponement of Fatigue . . . 584
Turkey's First Step in Electricity . . . 584

### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

PAGE
Our Fear of Religious Enthusiasm . . . 585
When Christians Cease to Make Fortunes . . . 585
"Healing by Faith" in the Episcopal Church . . . 586
The Religion of the Average Man . . . 586
The Pope's Attitude toward the Separation Law Defended . . . 587
Christian Science on the Problem of Evil . . . 587
The Established Church of England an Undenominational Church . . . 588
The Parable of the Fig-tree . . . 588

### LETTERS AND ART:

Reinhold Begas . . . 589
Whitman's Sources . . . 589
The Beneficence of Art Museums . . . 590
Why Plays Should Be Printed . . . 591
Our Strenuous Authors . . . 591
The Reason Dickens is Neglected . . . 592
Japanese in Roman Characters . . . 592
WHAT CRITICS HAVE SAID OF THE BEST-SELLING BOOKS . . . 593-594
A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS . . . 595-596
MISCELLANEOUS . . . 597-620


EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY • ONE BOOK AT A TIME •

50 CENTS A VOLUME FOR THE WORLD'S BEST BOOKS

Take any list of "the hundred best books" and see how many of them you will find in

**Everyman's Library**

Note, also, how many valuable works not hitherto available in moderate priced editions are included in the list of **One Hundred and Fifty Volumes now ready** in this admirable edition. Everyman's Library is growing at the rate of two volumes a week or one hundred books a year, which will shortly place at the disposal of book-lovers many hundreds of standard works in every department of literature.

**Edited by ERNEST RHYS**

with introductions to the separate volumes by such famous living writers as Andrew Lang, G. K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc, Lord Avebury, A. C. Swinburne, Canon Beeching, Prof. C. H. Herford, Arthur Waugh, and others.

The following list of specimen titles has been selected from the various departments:

**BIOGRAPHY:** Boswell's Johnson, 2 vols. Lockhart's Napoleon. Pepy's Diary, 2 vols. Lockhart's Abridged Life of Scott.

**CHILDREN'S BOOKS.** Andersen's Fairy Tales. Froissart's Chronicles. Hughes' Tom Brown's School Days. Kingsley's Heroes.

**CLASSICAL.** Marcus Aurelius' Meditations. Plato's Republic, Spens' translation.

**ESSAYS AND BELLES LETTRES.** Bacon's Essays Coleridge's Biographia Literaria. Froude's Essays in Literature and History. Lady Montagu's Letters. Reynold's Discourses.

**FICTION.** Scott's Novels, 25 vols. Edgar's Cressy and Poictiers. Kingsley's Westward Ho. Thackeray's Esmond. Austen (Jane) 5 volumes. Balzac's Wild Ass's Skin. Reade's (C) The Cloister and the Hearth. Trollope's Barchester Towers. Borrow's Lavengro.

**HISTORY.** Carlyle's French Revolution, 2 vols. Macaulay's History of England, 3 Vols.

**ORATORY, PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY.** Robertson (F. W.), Sermons, 3 vols. Browne's Religio Medici, etc. Books of the New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Arr. in the order in which they came to the Christians of the First Century.

**POETRY AND DRAMA.** Shakespeare's Comedies, Tragedies, Histories and Poems, 3 vols. Browning's Poems, 2 vols. Golden Book of Coleridge. Burns' Poems and Songs. Palgrave's Golden Treasury.

**ROMANCE.** Le Morte d'Arthur, 2 Vols. Lady Guest's Mabinogion.

**SCIENCE.** Huxley's Essays. Darwin's Voyage of the Beagle.

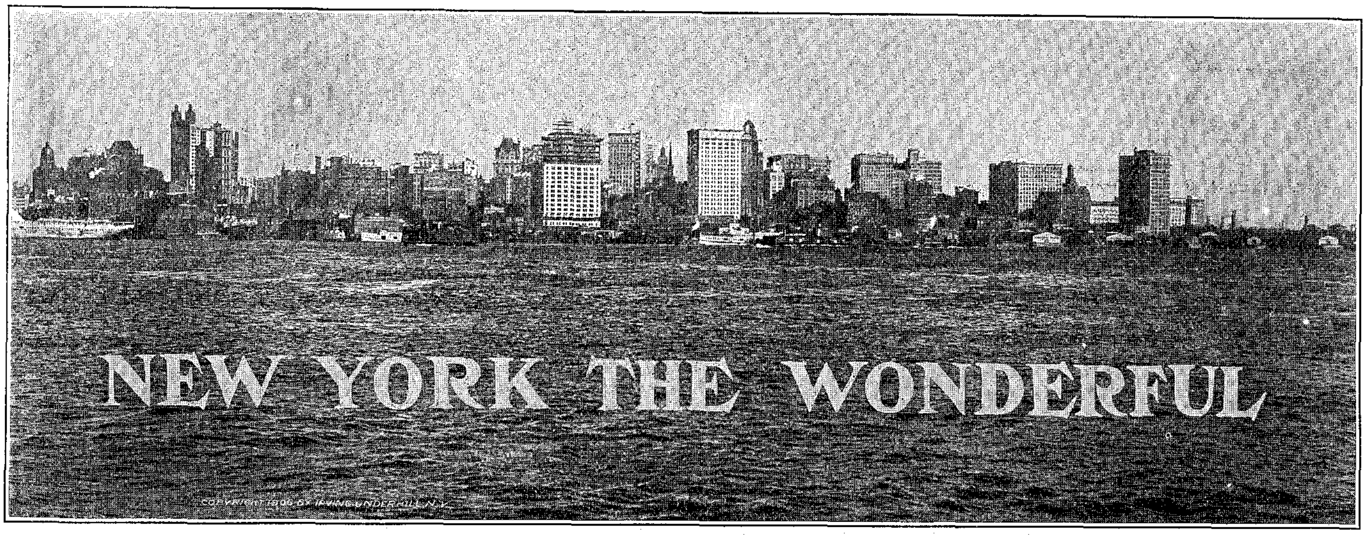
**TRAVEL.** Borrow's Wild Wales. Speke's Source of the Nile.

*ONE BOOK AT A TIME OR AS MANY AS YOU WISH*

Unless you see a sample copy of Everyman's Library you can form no adequate idea of the fine mechanical execution of the book. Clean type, good paper, substantial binding, artistic arrangement and design combine to make this the most attractive edition of standard works ever offered at a low price. Send for complete list of Everyman's Library and at the same time SELECT A SAMPLE COPY FROM THE ABBREVIATED LIST ABOVE, Postpaid.

**In Cloth, 50 cents, full crimson leather, gilt, $1.00**

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 29 West 23d Street, New York



# *No Offer Like This Has Ever Been Made Before in the History of This Country*

## To the First 100 People Who Answer This Advertisement We Will Sell

# 100 Choice Lots in New York City $190

## Almost Within Sight of Wall Street. $10. Down--$5. a Month

THESE lots are part of a large tract that we are now opening up in the Borough of Richmond. They are less than ten miles from the City Hall and have every improvement—macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, water, gas, etc. Thousands of New Yorkers are now buying here, at prices ranging from $190 to $600, and will build homes. We have provided a fund of $100,000 for their benefit in order to rapidly develop the property. About twenty fine residences are now under way. The property is superbly located, highly restricted and in the centre of the healthiest residential section in the whole city. You will never have another opportunity like this. Trolley line within 1,400 feet now, and soon to be extended through the property. A Subway under the Narrows, connecting Richmond Borough with Brooklyn and Manhattan, has also been officially indorsed. Present time to Wall Street, 45 minutes. Fare 10 cents.

### YOU CAN'T LOSE

These lots will never go lower. They are positively the last cheap lots in New York City. Of the five boroughs constituting Greater New York, Richmond is the last to feel the effects of consolidation. Lots in the Bronx, farther away from the City Hall than these we now offer in Richmond at $190, are to-day selling for $2,000. What has happened in the other boroughs will surely happen in Richmond. History repeats itself. An investment of $5 a month at present prices is not a speculation. It is an investment.

New York is the fastest-growing city in the world. It increases four times faster than the nation as a whole. Almost a million immigrants land at Ellis Island every year. According to the present rate of growth, New York will have ten million population in 1920. Surely this is a good place to invest $5 a month in a $190 lot.

You will say: "*If these lots are so good, why don't New Yorkers buy them, or why don't you hold them yourself?*" We answer: "New Yorkers **are** buying them." They bought the first five hundred lots that we put on the market in a little over three weeks' time, and hundreds of people are now visiting the property every Sunday. You can verify this yourself from anyone who lives here.

"*Why don't we hold them ourselves?*" We **are** holding a great many, but we cannot hold them all. It would take millions and millions of dollars. When we began to see signs of a great development in this particular section of the city, brought about by the Municipal Ferry and other public improvements, we bought up every good piece of ground we could lay our hands on. This was before the average New Yorker woke up to what was going on under his very nose. As we bought before the advance, we can to-day sell cheaper than the improvements alone would cost almost any other firm.

**DETACH THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO-DAY**

*Messrs. WOOD, HARMON & CO., 257 Broadway, New York.*

*Gentlemen,—I enclose herewith $10 as first payment on a $190 lot in the Borough of Richmond, New York City, as per your special offer. Please send me contract, maps, description and full information. It is expressly understood that I may cancel this order any time within thirty days if I am not satisfied, in which event you will refund my money.*

*Name*..............................

*Address*..............................

..............................

We have been developing property in the principal cities of the United States for 18 years, and have made money for ourselves and for thousands of our customers. Several years ago we advertised lots in South Brooklyn for $290. To-day those same lots are selling for $1,000, and we consider them a good purchase even at that price, because they will go higher.

The Borough of Richmond is to-day where Brooklyn was three years ago, and those who invest with us now will get all the advance. It is the only undeveloped part of New York City, and it is in the direct line of growth. Investor and home-seekers buy where land is cheap, and there is no other cheap land in Greater New York.

### MONEY REFUNDED--If Not Satisfied

Don't wait now to investigate or you will be too late. Investigate later. These 100 lots will sell fast. Pin a $10 bill to the coupon at the bottom of this page and mail it to us at once—to-day if possible. We will save a lot for you—the best one unsold—and if you are not perfectly satisfied on investigation, either with the lot or the investment itself, we will any time within 30 days refund the full amount paid without quibble or controversy. Opportunities like this come but seldom. Hundreds of thrifty people all over the United States are making money in New York real estate. If you can save $5 a month, get one of these lots—and get it quick. Any New York firm or individual to whom you write will tell you all about us and about this property. *We refer to any bank in the country.*

### TERMS OF SALE

$190 A LOT. $10 DOWN, $5 A MONTH.

No notes or mortgages.
No taxes for one year; only 4% interest.
Free deed in case of death.
Improvements at our expense.
CASH PRICE, $161 A LOT.

**WOOD, HARMON & CO.**
**The Largest City and Suburban Real Estate Operators in the World**
**257 Broadway, New York**

# THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., NO. 17 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 27, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 862

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### THE STANDARD OIL AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL CONVICTIONS.

HASTY judgments on the significance of the trust and rebate convictions of last week are avoided by the press, in view of the fact that both cases have yet to be reviewed by the higher courts, which may reverse last week's decisions. These preliminary convictions are salutary, however, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Press*, "because they dispel the impression, industriously urged, that great corporations can not be convicted for the crimes they commit and by which they profit." The decision against the New York Central for giving rebate favors to the Sugar Trust is a benefit to every railroad in the country, adds the same paper, and is a support to honest trade as well. The conviction of the Standard Oil Company of violating the Ohio Antitrust law is similarly welcomed. The Cleveland *Leader* refers to the operations of the Oil Trust in that State as "commercial brigandage," and the Toledo *Blade* believes that the trust "must either reform its business methods or get out of Ohio." *The Blade* adds:

> "Defeat means much to the Standard. If the State convicts it, other prosecutions, including one against the head of the concern, will follow. The testimony which is being used in this case will be available in the others, and while the Standard can only be punished by a fine, the conviction of its officials will be a much more serious matter."

The legal department of the Standard, however, has given out the following confident statement:

> "The verdict in the case at Findlay, Ohio, against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio carries with it a single fine of from $50 to $5,000, which is the maximum according to the law under the information on which the suit was brought. The defendant lawyers in the case are taking immediate steps for appeal, which, before final adjudication, may pass through three courts, namely, Court of Common Pleas, the Circuit Court, and the Supreme Court of Ohio. They feel confident of securing a reversal on manifold errors in the trial just concluded."

The main features of the Standard Oil case are outlined thus by the New York *World:*

> "In 1892 the Attorney-General of Ohio secured a decision that virtually put an end to the old trust form of business consolidation, and the Standard Oil Trust was forced to dissolve. Its lawyers undertook to find 'some other way,' as the Northern Securities people at first said they would do after their merger was declared illegal by the United States Supreme Court. The 1882 Standard Oil Trust certificates were recalled, and the stock of several constituent companies substituted.
>
> "The Valentine Anti-trust act was passed by the Ohio Legislature in 1893, but it was not until last March that the Ohio Supreme Court, after a long legal battle in lower courts, held the law constitutional.
>
> "At the Findlay trial of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio Attorney-General Ellis proved that the Manhattan Oil Company, which has desk-room in a London office, competes with none but the Independent Oil Company in Ohio; that the officers and directors of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, the Ohio Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, and the Solar Refining Company are officers and directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the mother trust; that the Buckeye pipe-lines connect with the Solar and Standard refineries, and that the other companies send their telegrams free of cost over the Buckeye lines. He proved that the Standard Oil of Ohio buys only from other members of the trust in Ohio and is the only member of the trust that sells refined oil in Ohio; that it does not compete with the only other refinery of importance in Ohio, the Solar; that it pays that company's inspection fees, and that it owns two hundred distributing stations as well as 90 per cent. of the refined oil in Ohio, altho the Solar is said to refine half the oil in the State.
>
> "Such proceedings as those of the State of Ohio against the Standard Oil, and of the United States Government against the New York Central, furnish conclusive answer to demagogs whose tongues run riot. Their only hope of success is to inflame popular passions by reckless declamation, and the effective administration of justice blocks their plans."

The New York Central conviction is claimed by the organs of the Democratic candidate for Governor as "a triumph for the Hearst newspapers, which have led in this battle." "The evidence which secured the conviction," we read, "was obtained by the Hearst newspapers and given freely by them to the United States Department of Justice."

Justice Holt, of the United States Circuit Court, in passing sentence on the railroad and its traffic manager for giving rebates to the Sugar Trust, said in part:

> "Such a violation of law is much more heinous than the ordinary common or vulgar crimes usually brought before the criminal courts. Those are crimes of sudden passion and temptation. These crimes we are dealing with were committed by men of education, business experience, and standing in the community, and as such they should be expected to set an example of obedience to the law, on the maintenance of which the security of their property depends.
>
> "This corporation received large and valuable privileges. It was under the highest obligations to treat all citizens alike and not to grant any unjust discriminations. This was a secret crime, the proof of which was difficult to obtain. The law was originally passed twenty years ago. The complaints of the granting of rebates by railways were frequent and insistent. Congress passed amendatory legislation, but so difficult was the securing of the necessary proof that this is the first case brought in this court, and with the exception of one recently in Philadelphia, the only one in the East. But few have been tried in the West.
>
> "Under these circumstances and for an offense so clearly flagrant, it is the duty of the court to impose a penalty commensurate with the gravity of the offense. Between the two defendants the principal penalty should be imposed upon the corporation. The individual defendant acted without advantage to himself, in accordance with what he deemed to be the policy and wishes of his employers."

He then proceeded to fine the railroad $108,000 and the traffic manager $6,000. The case is to be carried up to the United States Supreme Court.

---

**TERMS:** $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; foreign postage, $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

## MORAN AND HIS POLITICS.

JOHN B. MORAN, Boston district attorney, now running for Governor of Massachusetts, is assured by the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) that his "candidacy was a mistake, both for himself and for the Democratic party." He could hardly be blamed, *The Herald* goes on suggestively, "if he were to decline the Democratic nomination, or even in deep disgust to take himself out of the race altogether." "In the parlance of the street," adds this paper, "'the jig is up.'" The reason given for this is that Mr. Moran protested against the indorsement of Bryan by Massachusetts Democrats, and that he sought the aid of Mr. Hearst, who owns a paper in Boston. Thomas W. Lawson, with that versatility for which the historian of "Frenzied Finance" is distinguished, advised Mr. Moran to "get out" of the canvass. To this he replied:

JOHN B. MORAN,
A Massachusetts politician of the Jerome type.

"With one's back against the wall, facing a destructive tiger, no man cares for the gusts of wind and dust which nature hurls in his direction. . . . My back, Lawson, is against the wall. Fronting me the grafting corporations stand. Individual justice and corporate crime at last line up in battle array. No fear will defer the contest and no man can."

And thus Mr. Moran retains the candidacy of the Democratic and the Prohibition parties. Alfred Henry Lewis, writing of him in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), calls him "a kind of Thomas Jefferson with just a dash of Jack Cade" and gives as his motto, "Put honest men in office!" The following is a part of the candidate's profession of faith as set forth by Mr. Lewis:

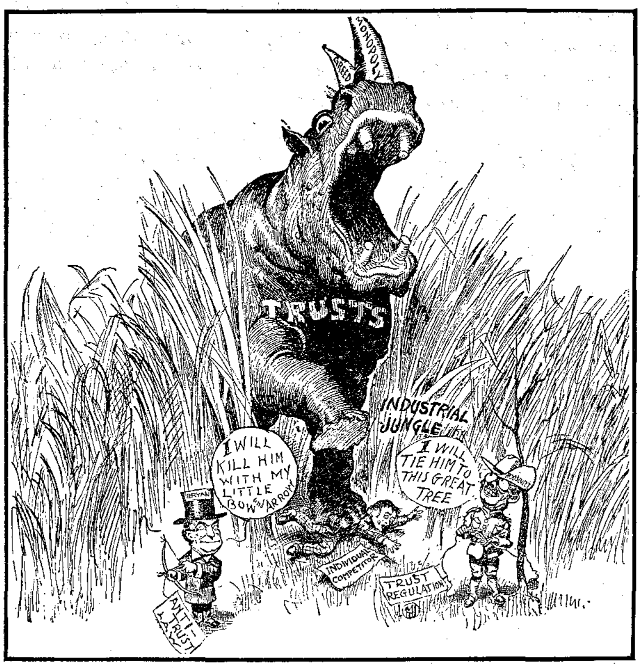
"Party must everywhere cut loose from alliance with the plunderers of the people, and bring them to account for wrongs already done. Our legal machinery works mercilessly upon the poor and weak, but fails to operate upon open and defiant violations of law by the rich and powerful. To bring back government to equal justice for all men, we must teach wealth to obey the laws, or suffer drastic penalties for crime. Our candidates, our organization, our platforms, must bend to these purposes without compromise, evasion, or pretense.

"As a State we require—and on this I base my candidacy—direct popular control of the law-making power through the right to veto and create legislation at the polls, and to recall faithless legislators. Also the public ownership and operation of public utilities in nation, State, and city; eight hours for labor; protection of women and children against overtime work; the absolute indefeasible right to trial by a jury in equity cases involving labor injunctions; taxation which shall obtain full contributions from wealth and success, and bear lightly upon labor and the poor; drastic law against private monopoly, with imprisonment penalties only; reciprocity and tariff revision; free hides, free coal, free lumber, free iron, and free wood pulp—legislation to save manufacturers from their present handicap by unjust tariff on the raw material of their product.

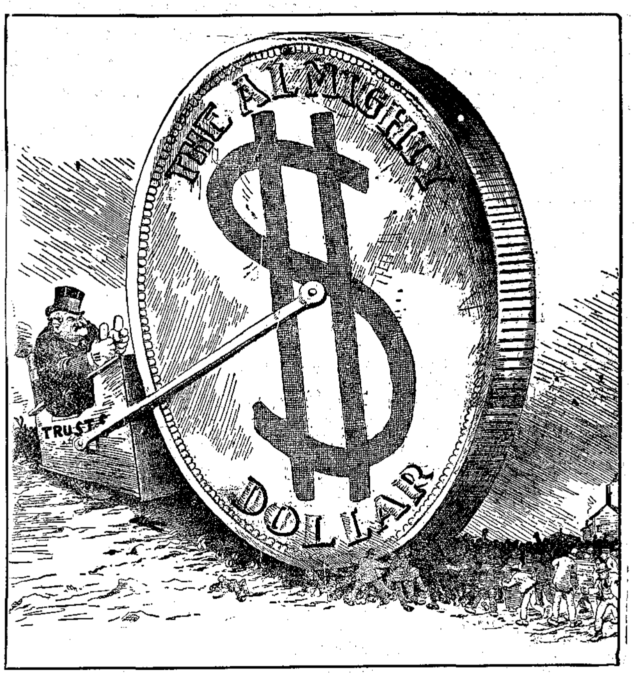
"We need to foster international commerce by generous and friendly concessions in the adjustment of our tariff to all nations opening to us their markets for our products; to tear down the tariff walls which entrench monopoly and sustain enormous fortunes exacted from honest labor and flaunted in the face of the toilers by their gross and vicious possessors. We need stringent laws as to raising the price of necessities, with imprisonment penalties only; laws more just and liberal to the people, providing for the taking of public-utility plants; the prevention of child-murder; laws providing imprisonment penalties only for wilful negligence by public officials in the performance of their duties; repeal of the legislative agent act and enactment of laws making lobbying a crime, with imprisonment penalties only; laws providing for liberation of persons awaiting trial charged with misdemeanors, and of all minors under seventeen years awaiting trial for any crime, in the discretion of the district attorney, without bail, that the poor and friendless may not suffer unjust and oppressive imprisonment."

Upon these and cognate principles Mr. Moran maintains he will win. It will be remembered that as district attorney Mr. Moran prosecuted Proctor, Senator Lodge's secretary, to that statesman's great displeasure; that he has brought into publicity President Roosevelt's son, now an undergraduate at Harvard, and incurred the displeasure of a certain personage in Washington. Yet for all this, the Denver *Republican* says:

"It must be admitted that Moran has at least a fighting chance;



"TWO MIGHTY HUNTERS."
—*Wilshire's Magazine.*



LOTS OF POWER HERE.
—Tad in the New York *American-Journal.*

ONE OF OUR CONQUERERS.

there are men in his own party who will not vote for him, but there are many Republicans who will. Besides he has the nomination of the Prohibitionist party, which will secure him a few thousand votes that never were given to a Democratic candidate for Governor before, and he is also the nominee of the Independence League, whose power is now an unknown quantity. There is considerable opposition to Governor Guild in the Republican ranks, owing to the pronounced stand he has taken in favor of tariff revision, while, on the other hand, there are many Republicans who do not like the stand-pat feature of the Republican platform of this year, so different from the tariff-revision demand of last year. But it is not likely that many tariff revisionists will vote for Moran against Guild. Moran's Republican support will come from an entirely different quarter. There are Hearstites among the Republicans of Massachusetts as well as among the Republicans of New York, and these are Moran's supporters. Indeed, a victory for Moran in Massachusetts would also be a triumph for Hearst."

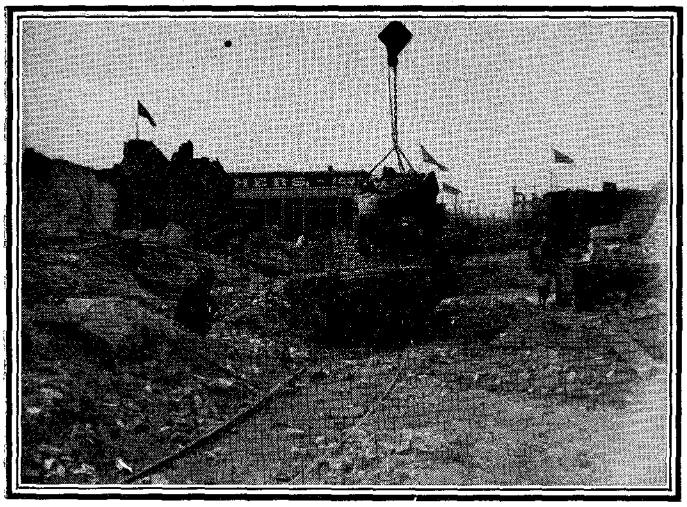
---

## SAN FRANCISCO'S TRIBULATIONS.

AT the time of the earthquake no one could have supposed that California and particularly San Francisco papers would ever prove pessimistic on the subject of rebuilding the city. Pessimistic, however, some of them now are, and others are plaintively crying out upon the state of affairs in a tone of impatient irritation, not to say despair. For one thing there seems to be a great deal of outlawry in the city. *The California Christian Advocate* quotes the secretary of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America as saying that San Francisco "is the paradise of the bully" and that "a man is as safe in the heart of Africa as he is in San Francisco." Thugs and thieves, it says, "swarm through the streets, day and night." And the reason why crime is so prevalent, maintains the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "is because the police force is so rotten." In the opinion of *The Chronicle*, "the force is perfectly competent to rid the city of this undesirable element, whether actually caught in the commission of crime or not; all it needs is honest direction." The heads of the city's government, believes *The Chronicle*, "shut their eyes to the villainies."

AN IMPROVISED SCHOOL AMONG THE RUINS.

"What is required is a house-to-house visitation and summary dealing with all who can not give a satisfactory account of themselves. If there is any ex-convict in this city who is industriously at work in a regular occupation, no one asks for his molestation or exposure. So long as he works by day and stays home by night it is sufficient. Otherwise this city is now no place for ex-convicts. If they choose to remain, let them remain in the chain-gang. A sufficient number of men can clean up the city in forty-eight hours, and the men must be provided without charge to the city treasury. That the jails are not large enough is true. It will be for the citizens in consultation with the authorities to provide a place of detention pending trial for vagrancy. A vessel anchored in the bay would serve the purpose. It would be easier guarded than a stockade. At any rate, there should be no trouble to the authorities or expense to the city in providing a place of detention. And from the jail the journey should be swift to the chain-gang. This city is no place for any man who can not give a satisfactory account of himself. It is no place for loafers. It is no place for gamblers. Every loafer and every professional gambler is a probable thief and a possible thug. It is no place for the man looking for work and not finding it. If an idle man says he is looking for work, he lies."



SHOWING HOW TRACKS ARE RUN INTO THE RUINED DISTRICT TO CLEAR AWAY DEBRIS.

SAVOY ANNEX
HOTEL SAVOY ANNEX
SAMPLE ROOMS
COMMERCIAL MEN

ON VAN NESS AVENUE; RESIDENCES BEING CHANGED INTO STORES.

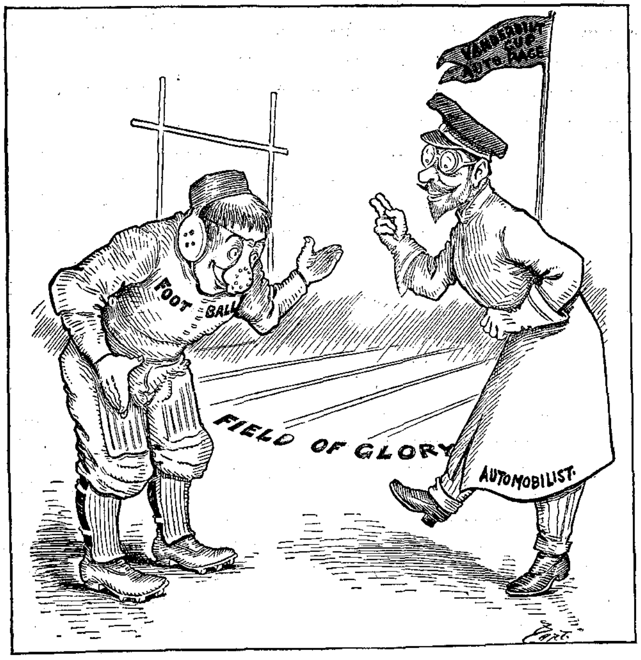
Among other obstacles in the path of rebuilding are the high wages prevailing in every trade. Ray Stannard Baker, who has made a study of the situation on the spot, writes in the November number of *The American Magazine*:

"The city was confronted with an unprecedented demand for labor and a short supply. Natural result: wages would go up; in fact, they did go up through the bidding of contractors and employers. Each union began to take advantage of the situation to force up the income of its members. No city in America, or for that matter, in the world, is so thoroughly organized in the matter of labor as San Francisco; and nowhere, even before the fire, were wages so high and average hours so short. Unionism in San Francisco had, indeed, become a trust, a monopoly directed by a few powerful men. When the scramble for higher wages began—each union apparently trying to outdo the other—there was no standing against it. Bricklayers whose wages were $6 a day before the earthquake were getting from $7 to $10 a day three months later. I have before me a careful report by State Labor Commissioner Stafford, giving some of the figures. On August 20 he made inquiries of 152 bricklayers. Of these 107 received $7 a day; 38, $8 a day; 4, $9 a day; and 3, $10 a day. Wages of plasterers jumped from $6 before the fire to $8 and $10 afterward. Even hod-carriers received $5 a day, more than most college instructors. The commonest of common laborers in the ruins demanded and got an average of $2.50 a day, often much more. Nor were the unions content with increasing wages. To assist in the vast undertaking of clearing out the *débris*, railroad tracks were run in over the ruins, so that cars could be loaded directly and near at hand. But the teamsters' union and the draymen's association (employers), which work together in amity, objected strenuously, bringing all possible influence to bear upon a favorably disposed Union Labor city administration to prevent the building of such spur tracks. They claimed that *débris* removal was teamsters' work, and while there were not enough teams to begin to grapple with the situation, they were willing to hold back the reconstruction of the city in order that they might have more work and better pay. But in this they did not, fortunately, succeed.

"Similarly the bakers demanded an increase in pay. It was promptly granted by their employers' association, which thereupon turned around, reduced the size of the loaf and took it out of the people of the stricken city. And these are the same bakers who had toiled at their ovens, in the heat, ashes, and smoke of the early days, and baked free bread for the needy!

"I heard the unions abused when I went to San Francisco! I heard that they were throttling the city; I heard that they were animated purely by the spirit of greed; I heard that, if they kept on forcing wages up, capital would cease to come in and universal ruin would result. I went to see some of the leaders. 'Yes,' they said, 'we are putting up wages; but we've got to. The landlords are all putting up the rents; the bakers have decreased the size of the loaf; furniture is high; living in general has gone up.' So I went around to find out about these things, and I could not, honestly, see that the abused labor unions were doing anything that everybody else wasn't doing. I tried to see the facts squarely, and this is the honest conclusion I came to: Nearly every one was getting every cent he could out of the distress of his city. Most landlords who could (there were some notable exceptions) turned out old tenants and raised rents—taking all they could squeeze from prospective renters. With thousands of people homeless in refugee camps, I saw scores of 'For-Rent' signs on apartments and houses in the great unburned part of the city. When I made inquiries I found that the rents in some cases had been more than doubled—set so high that workingmen dared not assume the obligations of leasing. Yet, when one went to see them, these landlords were as reasonable as reasonable could be."

In short, they have put up prices because every one else has done the same. Mr. Baker is by no means despairing about the city's future, but it seems to him a great pity that instead of the fine "team work" of the early days after the earthquake, greed prevails and the law of the jungle. For what with the high prices and scarcity of labor at possible rates, it is no wonder that, to quote an editorial in *The California Christian Advocate*, to remove the *débris* alone is a task like the building of the Panama Canal.



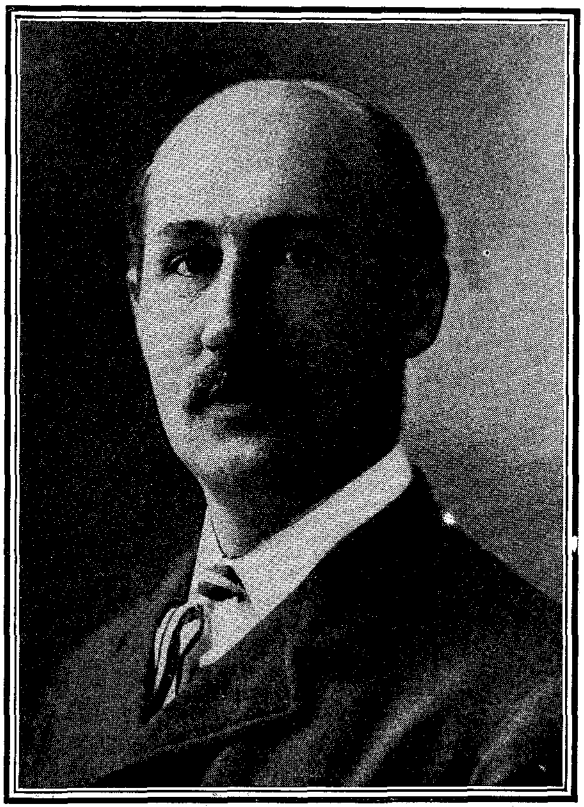
DRESSED TO KILL.

FOOTBALLIST—"After you, my dear Alphonse."

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

## FOOTBALL WITH FEWER DOCTORS.

THAT football under the new rules has become no tame affair, or kid-glove contest of no interest to lovers of the strenuous, we are assured by the Cleveland *Leader*. "The law that has in a large measure removed the deadliness from the game has in a greater measure removed its dulness," we are told. These two assertions, that the game has become less dangerous for the players, and more interesting for the spectators, are generally indorsed by the press. The New York *Evening Sun* has this to say:



MR. WALTER CAMP.

Yale coach and football authority.

"We are now in the second half of the football season, and can with some fairness take stock of the dead and injured list, compare it with that of the similar period last year, and speculate as to the future of the game. To date, one thing is certain. Under the revised rules, despite the dire predictions of the opponents of open play, there have been fewer fatal injuries. In the East two deaths have been reported, and in both cases the victims were New Jersey schoolboys who lost their lives in open play. But among the squads of the large colleges no serious accidents have been noted. Thus far the open game certainly has the best of the argument. Those who stand and watch, certainly are loud in their praise of it, for as a spectacle the old mass game was about as poor as could be devised. Now the onlooker can watch the progress of the ball and the contest, where before he saw little but tangled legs."

Apparently, therefore, the object of the revision of the rules has been attained. Walter Camp, the veteran coach of Yale, writing in *Collier's Weekly*, says of the new regulations that "they promise improvement in the lessening of roughness and brutality, more open play, and a much clearer vision of what is going on both for officials and spectators." With this clearer view of the game the officials can better enforce the rules and penalize offenders. This is exactly what does occur, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*. To quote:

"The improvement noted in the games of this year is largely, if not chiefly, due to the fact that the officials enforce the rules against unfair play with rigor and promptitude. These rules are now so strict and the sentiment against the 'dirty' football-player is so nearly universal that there is a very general effort made to avoid foul play and the penalties which, it is believed, would surely follow. Practically the same results could have been achieved under the old rules if the college world and the officials had adopted the attitude toward rough play that they now do. If the sentiment changes, the blackguardly tactics will creep in."

On the whole, the outlook for football is considered much more encouraging than under the old rules. The Cleveland *Leader*, quoted above, adds optimistically:

> "Football has been reformed for its own good, for your own good, and for the good of the players. It had degenerated from a sport of skill and strength and grace to a contest of shove and push and pounds. It is coming back to its own. It has not yet been robbed of all its danger—no athletic sport is without its peril—but the days of its deadly brutality have gone, and the era of its clean, manly interest has come. May the new football succeed!"

---

## THE CAMPAIGN OF MR. HUGHES.

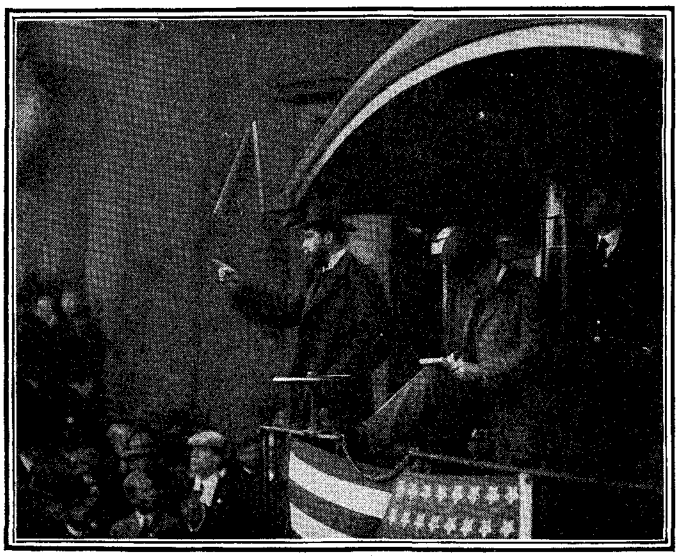
So much space has been given in these columns to the consideration of Mr. William R. Hearst and his chances for the Governorship of New York that in this article, in order to maintain a proper balance, Mr. Hughes will be chiefly considered. The correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) who has been traveling about the State of New York reports many signs of bolting by Democrats who have probably never bolted before. He reports one man, for example, as saying: "I am seventy-two years old. I have never voted for a Republican in my life. But I am against Hearst and the whole kit and boodle of them, Murphy included." He reports furthermore that a great many other Democrats will this year cast their first Republican vote. One observer up-State is quoted as saying:

> "It is not merely that the rural Democrats are jumping their party lines; the fact is that the rural Democracy as a party is going to pieces. It will take at least five years to replace it with another organization. What years of defeat under ex-Senator Hill, what the Bryan craze, and all the other vagaries could not do, Hearst has done. The old Democratic party in rural New York is a wreck."

Many papers in analyzing the attacks of the Hearst papers on Mr. Hughes invariably quote this sentence from Mr. Hearst's paper written only ten months ago: "No one in New York will question the excellence of the work done by the counsel for the people, Mr. Charles E. Hughes." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) can not help commenting on Mr. Hughes's calmness and dignity during this campaign. To quote:

> "If there is anything of public validity or value at all in the Hearst attitude it is in relation to corporations; and it was therefore practically indispensable for Mr. Hughes to subject Hearst's sincerity on this major point to a rigid test.
>
> "He did this in the manner so often used by him during the insurance investigation of last year, and with equally crushing results. Having done this necessary and preliminary thing, Mr. Hughes has passed on with the canvass to other and not less important things, and has unfolded them with equal acumen, equal thoroughness, and equal force. He has been versatile without effort, natural because he has real thoughts to express, and he has easily—one might fairly say unconsciously—maintained a high level of literary form. The same kind of surprise that was awakened by his exact and continuous skill in the insurance investigation must have been produced in many minds by the distinction of manner and copious knowledge revealed by him in his political addresses. Relatively unknown as a lawyer, he made a permanent place for himself in that capacity by his wonderful exposition of the lines upon which the insurance business in New York has been conducted; and now, with equal readiness and certainty, he is making a fixed place for himself as a calm, safe, and masterly political guide and leader."

Now, cries the New York *World* (Dem.), "Mr. Hearst and his cunning corporation lawyer, Mr. Shearn, know from experience how McCurdy, Hyde, Perkins, Ryan, Harriman, Platt, Odell, and all the rest of the crew felt last fall when Mr. Hughes had them on the gridiron and was frying the facts out of them." The Rochester *Post-Express* (Ind. Rep.) gives a humorous account of Mr. Hearst's attempt to explain the New Jersey corporations that "control" his newspapers:



CAMPAIGNING WITH MR. HUGHES.

> "The second attempt to meet the accusations of Mr. Hughes as to the Hearst system of corporations was made by Mr. Hearst himself Tuesday night at Oswego. He said that when a newspaper is owned by one man, or only one corporation runs a business, it is a matter of great difficulty to bring suit and serve papers; and so he has several corporations, for the convenience of the public, so that a summons and complaint can be handed to any old director, officer, or managing agent, or tossed across the counter of the business office to the cashier. The system of separate responsibilities, so he adds, makes the blessing of a lawsuit easy, and brings it within the reach of the humblest citizen! Unfortunately there have been cases in which poor clients have had to pass through four trials before finding out which one of these convenient corporations they had a claim against. This sort of argument ought to be reserved for an audience of lunatics."

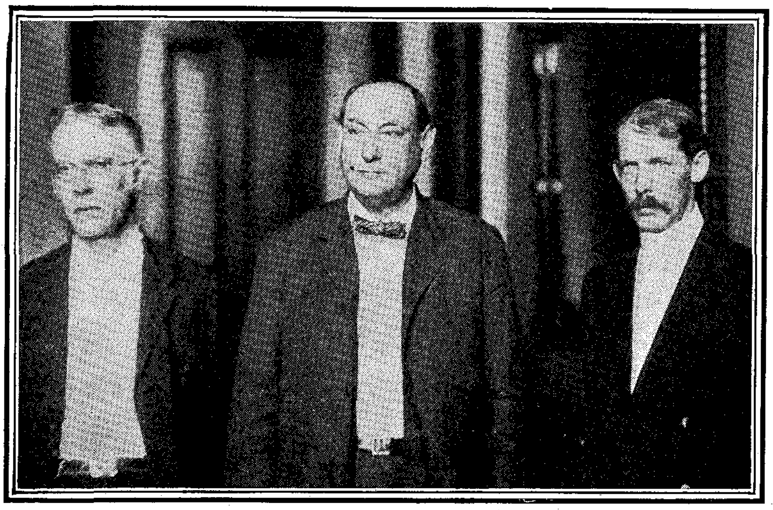
The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) quotes Mr. Hughes as saying, "Let us occasionally have a little talk about good things. . . . A man who contemplates nothing but what is bad, if he does not look out, will soon get bad himself." And to the absence of billingsgate, that paper calls attention in the following comment:

"The contrast between a man of Mr. Hughes's tone, temper, and caliber and one of Mr. Hearst's is daily becoming more apparent as the people become better acquainted with the two men. We have seen that Mr. Hughes wants to find something good in men and in the public life of the country. On the other hand, Mr. Hearst, in his papers and on the platform, is everlastingly imputing evil motives and principles to men in public life."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) shows that even the labor vote is divided, "and is not, as was believed, the backbone of the support of Mr. Hearst." And the New York *Times* (Dem.) can not see how it could be otherwise. "What is Mr. Hughes's position?" it asks, and makes this answer:

"He promises labor a square deal under the law. In the speech at Little Falls, in which he set the key-note by exclaiming 'Down with sham reform!' he reminded labor that within a dozen years one hundred labor relief acts have been passed under the auspices of the party of which he is the candidate. He declared himself in sympathy with the policy of those acts, and pledged himself to their efficient execution. But he added, 'I do not believe in talking about working classes or any other classes. We are all Americans.'

"This language of self-respect and of respect for labor has met its deserved response. There is not on record a single set of resolutions denouncing his 'duplicity' and characterizing him as 'a humbug.' So far as anything but the returns can show, Mr. Hughes, without promises, is preferred to Mr. Hearst, with his record of unfulfilled and unfulfillable promises, and of practises obnoxious to labor. If labor votes as it talks and resolves through its organizations, it will be long before another such insult is offered to it as Mr. Hearst's candidacy."



JAMES L. GERRY, Treasury Department. DR. H. W. WILEY, Department of Agriculture. S. N. D. NORTH, Dept. of Commerce and Labor.

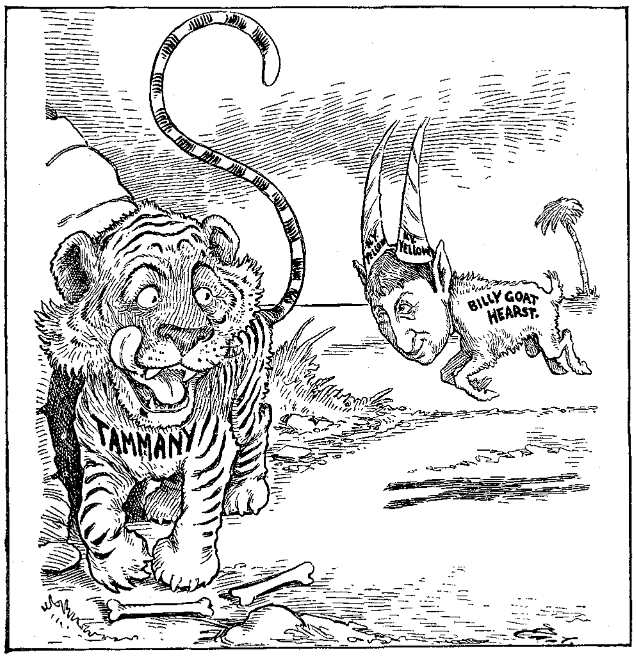
THE PURE-FOOD COMMISSION.

## OPERATION OF THE PURE-FOOD LAW.

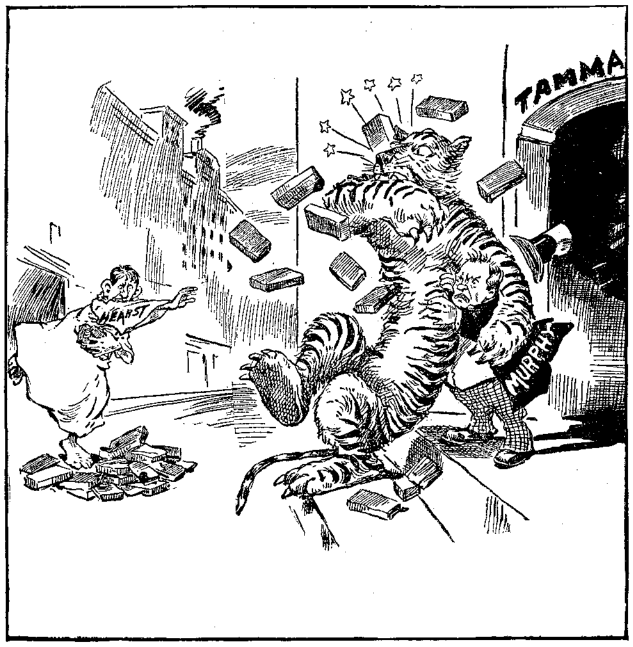
THE new Pure-Food law that recently went into effect will create, as the Indianapolis *News* puts it, "almost a revolution in trade methods." The system of false and misleading branding and labeling that has grown up under the old system is to be banished. "It was," says *The News*, "an almost universal system of false pretenses." But hereafter all food products must sail under their true colors, be sold under their true names. The package will bear the legend "U. S. Inspected and passed under the Act of June 30, 1906." Secretaries Wilson, Shaw, and Metcalf must still give their final indorsement before the new regulations become operative, and it is to them that the complaints of the manufacturers are still being made. The manufacturers can not see why an American wine may not be called "champagne," an American cheese "Neufchatel," or an American ham "Westphalia."

The Detroit *Free Press*, for one, believes that "the only drawback under the regulations is, not that the imported article will have an undue advantage, but that the domestic manufacturers will be no longer able to defraud and cheat the public by pretending to deliver an important article of known quality, when in reality they are delivering a cheap imitation." As the Atlanta *Constitution* puts it, "the rules are made to prevent deception," and then that paper, after explaining that it is forbidden to print misleading names on labels, such as "Virginia ham" on ham not from Virginia, or "leaf lard" on lard that is not really leaf lard, goes on to add:

"It is also unlawful to use the term 'Frankfurter' sausage on sausage that is made in American cities. However, it will be



"BUCKING THE TIGER."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



Boss MURPHY—"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

TROUBLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC ZOO.

possible to use the term 'Frankfurter style' sausage, or to use the word 'brand' before sausage of this distinguishing name. This will give the customer a chance to see that it is an imitation. The salesman will then have a chance to explain that the product is 'just as good' as the original."

The Pure-Food Commission that sat to hear the manufacturers' side had to listen to many bitter complaints. The arguments, as put by the Scranton *Tribune*, are as follows:

> "First, according to each one, the law did not apply to his particular product; and second, anyhow if it did apply and were enforced, then he would be ruined and forced to go out of business. Third, each one asserted that if he were doing anything contrary to the law it was because his consumers wanted the goods prepared that way and wouldn't be satisfied with anything else. While all of the reasons might well cause a smile, there is still something of truth in the last."

And no less a paper than the New York *Journal of Commerce* objects to the manner of experimenting by which Dr. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture, declared certain preservatives to be injurious. To quote:

> "Dr. Wiley's experiments upon his 'poison squad' have convinced him that all forms of borax are injurious, and his conclusions are now quoted abroad as tho they were definitely ascertained scientific results. But the experiments were tried under conditions calculated to excite to the utmost the imagination of the subjects, and the effects might have been caused, and were probably exaggerated, by this stimulated mental action. The borax was not administered in food, but in capsules, and we presume that no medical authorities would attempt to ascertain the effect of alcoholic drinks upon the human system by giving capsules of proof spirits. The amounts administered were in all probability much in excess of the amounts that would be consumed in food, and Dr. Wiley, in deriving his conclusions, assumed that if a certain amount of borax would cause certain unfavorable symptoms, smaller amounts would produce proportionately smaller effects. The truth is, they might produce no effects at all, or beneficial effects. While excessive salt causes scurvy, a small amount of salt is necessary to health.
>
> "There is now a general condemnation of all coal-tar extracts in food. But several of the coal-tar derivatives are standard medicines, and one of them which it is proposed to prohibit in confectionery is used in the place of sugar by persons suffering from certain kidney troubles."

But, in the words of the Leadville (Col.) *Herald-Democrat*, "we think that the anilin dyes can be dispensed with as food." That paper continues:

> "They are made by the use of nitric acid and many others, including arsenious acid, tho we do not know that the latter is used in food. Still they are mineral products and we are sure they do no good, while it seems certain that the people when once they know what pure food is will prefer it to the compounds they have been used to taking."

And that is largely the tone of the American press. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* reminds Congress that the law at present does not apply to imported foods, and suggests, therefore, that "the law should be so changed as to apply, in some reasonable way, to food products shipped from foreign countries."

## OUR WORST AILMENT.

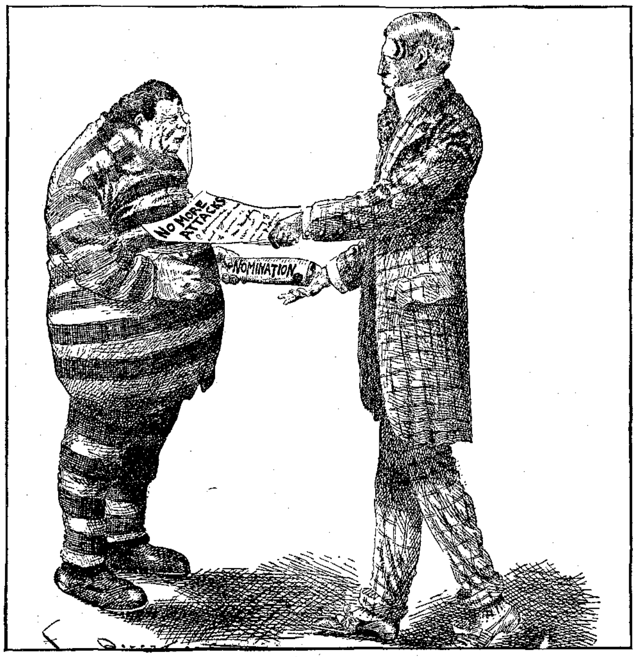
WHAT is the matter with America? William Allen White, who some years ago became prominent by answering a similar question about Kansas, undertakes in *Collier's Weekly* to tell this country just what is ailing it. In his opinion the heart and gist of all our national troubles and muck-raking and exposures is a low *morale*. If only that disease were attended to, thinks Mr. White, that health which the very phrase "government for the people by the people" stands for would blossom forth in the national life as it never bloomed before. He says:

> "The reason why the thing modernly called graft is found in Americans is that they have the world-old faults that rise from clouded moral perceptions. Only a few men in this world steal and murder and lie with malice prepense. Most of the stealing and murdering and lying is done by people who do not realize what they are doing; they do not see the actual thing that they are stealing; they do not have before them the actual body of their victim; they do not perceive exactly how they are lying; and so in the subcellar of the American political life the farmer who works a few desultory hours on the road in front of his farm, and swears that he has performed his obligation to the State as transcribed by law, does not see clearly that he is stealing money from the State, has made or left unremoved some man's death-trap, and has lied into the bargain."

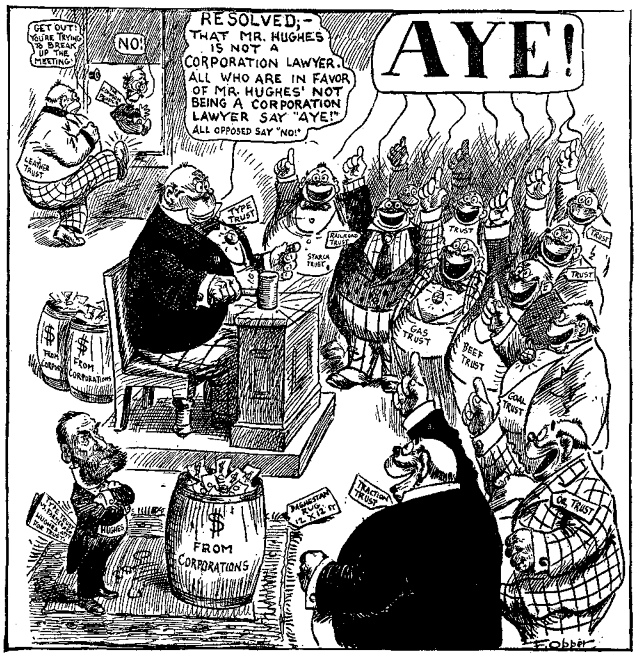
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE,
Who diagnoses our national disease as low moral standards.

But Mr. White has a remedy. The schools, which mean so much in American life, are the best place wherein to work the change in the moral status of the country. The need, according to Mr. White, is for "improved schools for the children, . . . to teach them that our government and our civilization are based upon the law of brotherhood, and that one may live honestly under our government and our civilization only in so much as he keeps the law, not merely with the brothers and neighbors he sees and knows, but with those unseen and unknown who deal with him through the vast invisible compact which we call life." Of the farmer above referred to Mr. White says:

> "The same man is honest enough in a business transaction at the bank; he is kind enough to his family and to his live-stock; he is truthful in court and out. But in his simple first-hand relations with his unseen and unknown neighbors, through the medium of the government, this man, whose name is legion, is crooked and unreliable. And the attitude of the farmer toward his road tax, in so far as it epitomizes the attitude of the average voter toward his unseen and unknown neighbors, who meet him through the agency of the government, is at the root of all our troubles in this government—and in all governments under the sun. Yet there is much hope in the situation. For even tho the road represents the State—a thing to be cheated—the district school, which sits alongside the road, is treated as a friend and a brother by the farmer. And tho he be childless, the farmer willingly gives the school the best he has. The moral vision of the people can see their neighbor's interests as well as their own good in the school.


NO MORE ATTACKS
NOMINATION

A SQUARE DEAL?
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*


GET OUT! YOU'RE TRYING TO BREAK UP THE MEETING!
NO!
RESOLVED;— THAT MR. HUGHES IS NOT A CORPORATION LAWYER. ALL WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF MR. HUGHES' NOT BEING A CORPORATION LAWYER SAY "AYE!" ALL OPPOSED SAY "NO!"
AYE!
LEATHER TRUST
TYPE TRUST
RAILROAD TRUST
STARCH TRUST
TRUST
TRUST
TRUST
GAS TRUST
BEEF TRUST
COAL TRUST
OIL TRUST
TRACTION TRUST
DAGHESTAN RUG 12 X 12 FT
FROM CORPORATIONS
FROM CORPORATIONS
FROM CORPORATIONS
HUGHES
F. Opper

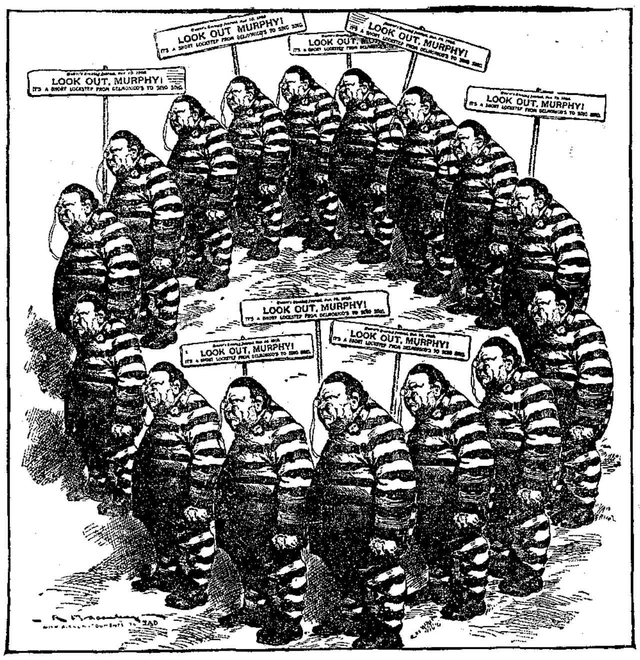
MONOPOLY LODGE UNANIMOUS
It votes that Hughes is not a corporation lawyer.
—Opper in the New York *American.*

THRUST AND COUNTER THRUST.

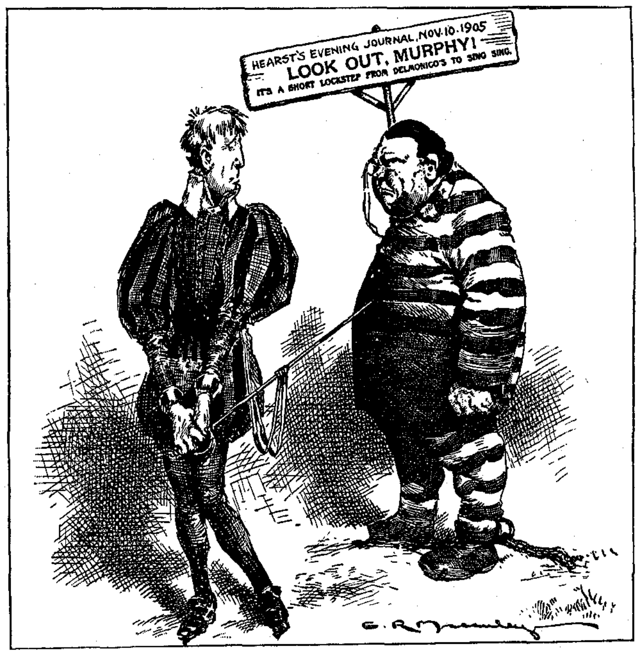
And so all over the land district schools are as honestly and as intelligently managed as the farms and the stores of the communities wherein the schools are found. But after one goes beyond the school district into the county, the attitude of the citizen toward the county government often is so careless that one is surprised at the honesty of those who serve the county as public officials. When the taxpayer goes to court as a witness it is not infrequent to find him charging the last penny that the law allows, even tho he has not earned it morally. When he pays his taxes, he is prone to gloat at his ability to cheat the county. When a public road is laid out across his field the difference between his valuation to the appraisers and his returns to the assessors is a 'source of innocent merriment' to those who are inclined to think an oath is binding on an honest man."

Mr. White points out that, if there is anything like "treason" in the Senate, it is the same sort of treason that is found among the people, and it will do no good to show it until we show the people their treason who made the Senators. It will do no good to scold or abuse the people unless we show them the way to the higher plane.

But, Mr. White maintains, light is dawning. Twenty years ago men like George William Curtis, Carl Schurz, and James Russell Lowell were regarded as political freaks. To-day men like these are our leaders and heroes. As Mr. White says: "A new generation is on the stage of life. It is a generation that has been educated in the American public schools as they have existed since the Civil War. Even now the movement for direct primaries is putting a new complexion upon politics." In Mr. White's opinion it is one of the great movements of American politics. "When it is established, it will take the American people one step—and that a long step—nearer to the real government of the people by the people, that the people may not perish from the earth."


LOOK OUT, MURPHY! IT'S A SHORT LOCKSTEP FROM DELMONICO'S TO SING SING.
LOOK OUT, MURPHY!
LOOK OUT, MURPHY!
LOOK OUT, MURPHY!
LOOK OUT, MURPHY!
LOOK OUT, MURPHY!
LOOK OUT, MURPHY!
LOOK OUT, MURPHY!

SOLID FOR HEARST.
—Macauley in the New York *World.*


HEARST'S EVENING JOURNAL, NOV. 10. 1905
LOOK OUT, MURPHY!
IT'S A SHORT LOCKSTEP FROM DELMONICO'S TO SING SING.
C. R. Macauley

HAMLET-HEARST—"Oh, that this too too solid flesh would melt!"
—Macauley in the New York *World.*

"BUT I AM NOT FOR MURPHY."

## FOREIGN COMMENT.

### WEAKENING OF ENGLAND'S HOLD ON INDIA.

THERE are indications in the condition of India, as reflected in the European newspapers, that England is losing her hold on the loyalty and submission of the long-suffering Hindu. A remarkable series of letters from India has appeared in the London *Times*, in one of which we are told that "the English educational system, combined with the introduction of representative institutions in India, has created new political forces antagonistic to English rule, which will have to be reckoned with in the future." The Hindus have set up an Indian National Congress, in which they freely discuss the interests and administration of the country. As Mr. Urquart A. Forbes says in *The London Quarterly Review*, they "criticize the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the Indian Government with a freedom little short of that displayed by the Opposition in its prototype at Westminster." Further:

> "The National Congress party controls almost the whole of the vernacular press and not a few English papers in India as well as a large number of native teachers and professors, and the vast majority of the liberal professions, more especially the large and influential body of barristers and pleaders. It has also adherents in almost all branches of the public service, and a still larger following among those who have failed to obtain government employment—the chief aspiration of a large proportion of natives, who regard education merely as a means for gratifying it; and tho the political equipment and modes of thought of the ablest of its leaders are the product of Western education, this party claims to represent the people of India—a collection of countless millions of peoples of different races, creeds, and languages, the vast majority of whom are still unaffected by and antagonistic to Western civilization, and whose horizon does not extend beyond the village in which they pass their lives."

The natives of India seem to be working for the same objects as really occupied the minds of our forefathers when they took part in the "Boston Tea Party." What the nation is agitating for is thus stated by Mr. Forbes:

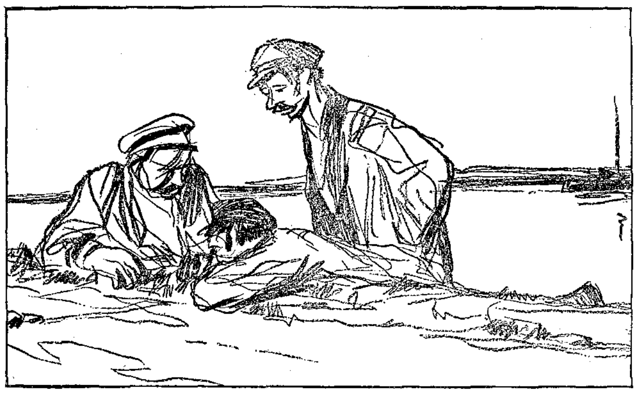
> "Its authorized program includes . . . increased representation of native opinion on the councils of government, a larger share in the administration, and a more effective control of public expenditure; and most of the questions which have aroused its prejudices against the British connection have little to do with Indian administration and do not lie within the jurisdiction of the Indian Government—such as the treatment of Indian immigrants in certain British colonies, the excise duties imposed on Indian industry for the selfish protection, as it is claimed, of Manchester, and the throwing upon India the whole burden of the increase in the pay of the British garrison. The recent agitation with respect to the partition of Bengal has, however, shown the existence among the extreme members of the party of a growing spirit of revolt against British political ascendancy, with the manifestations of which many moderate men of high principle and undoubted loyalty in the Congress have not the courage to dissociate themselves, and which finds expression in the columns of the native press and on public platforms in bitter criticisms on the Government, 'which can do nothing right'; gross exaggerations and misrepresentations of fact; denunciations of obnoxious officials as Neros and Caligulas; and rancorous attacks on individuals."

The partition of Bengal, for the sake of ready communication with two administrative centers, was literally a fulfilment of the imperialistic maxim *divide et impera*, for as the Paris *Journal des Débats* says in an article on the native movement in British India, "this act divided a territory ethnically one and hurt the pride of a race of fine civilization." This important French daily points out how disaffection is secretly spreading, how the Hindus have actually resorted to the *massenstreik* in the railroads and factories. Moreover, the defeat of Russia in Japan, and the deplacement of Lord Curzon, one of the most energetic of viceroys, have taught the Oriental that Occidental power and authority are not impregnable. To quote:

> "The Japanese victories had a moral effect on India which we have before referred to. The Occident is no longer invincible. Events in Russia, the plight of the Czar, the way in which he was forced to convene the Douma, in view of the people's passive resistance, have been object-lessons to the most advanced minds of the Indian movement, lessons they can never forget. And while the dismissal of Lord Curzon teaches them that the throne of the Viceroy is not unassailable, the readiness with which the Liberal press applaud the utterances of agitators and the demands made by the natives swell the ambitions and awaken the hopes of the whole population. . . . The problem for England is a singularly arduous one, and will need for its solution all the political instinct of that imperial race which holds the crown of India and all the patriotic prudence which belongs to the singular sagacity with which England has retained her hold on the Eastern Continent."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### THE "BLUE POPE" OF FRANCE.

THE Blue Pope is the title sarcastically given to Henri des Houx by the well-known historian of the Sorbonne, Mr. Aulard, who writes in the *Aurore* (Paris) criticizing Mr. Des Houx and his Catholic League. Blue is the color of the Republic, and this so-called pope is thus distinguished from the White Pope of the Vatican and the Jesuit Black Pope. Altho Mr. Des Houx is now opposing Pius X., he began by espousing the claim made to the temporal power by Leo XIII., and thus came in collision with the Italian Government, was imprisoned, and finally dropped by Pope Leo as a somewhat dangerous advocate. He is now drawing down upon his head the lightning of the Roman Ultramontane press for the attitude he has taken against the Supreme Pontiff and the French bishops. Mr. Durand-Morimbeau (for Des Houx is a mere pen-name) is trying to advocate in the *Matin* (Paris) the creation of a Catholic league which shall institute the associations of public worship prescribed by the Law of Separation, but proscribed by the Pope, so as to give Catholics in France the use of the buildings and other church property which they are not otherwise to enjoy. Naturally the *Osservatore Romano*, organ of the Vatican, speaks indignantly of the presumption of Mr. Des Houx, who makes a reply to these animadversions in the Paris *Matin*. He meekly says that he quite resigns himself to such "attacks," to such "abuse" and "calumnies." But he responds with the following counter-thrust:



THE NEW WAY TO ACQUIRE PROPERTY IN FRANCE.
TRAMP—"Let's form an association for public worship."
—*Figaro* (Paris).

> "The veto of Rome will result in leaving the Catholics of France utterly destitute of opportunity for public worship, dispossessed of their churches and of their parochial property, without the power of performing the last offices for their dead, through the violent expropriation of their pious foundations. At the same time this veto condemns all our secular priests to actual starvation."

Mr. Des Houx is accused, he says, of trying to lay hands on a hundred million dollars' worth of church property. He indignantly denies this. His league will not touch a cent, but will merely give the church the chance of having public-worship associations, and, through these, ordinary religious privileges, in spite of the Pope. He declares:

> "Our league is not a public-worship association. It is merely an instrument of propaganda by which such associations may be formed quite independent of the league so soon as the church property has been taken possession of."

His only fear is that the property of the church may fall into the hands of such religious orders as the Jesuits, and bitterly reflects:

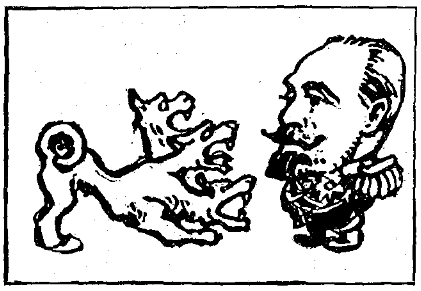
> "No doubt such religious orders are much cleverer than we are, and would not be slow to enrich themselves at the expense of Caholics by appropriating Catholic foundations. We do not wish to be taken for a religious order. We have neither the spirit of filthy lucre nor of avarice. We are working for the good of religion, and the only recompense we look for is the consciousness of duty done and good accomplished."

The *Civilta Cattolica*, of Rome, does not appreciate, as a Roman-Catholic organ, the efforts of this "Blue Pope," of whom it speaks as follows:

> "The representatives and defenders of the Jacobin French Government will say that the Law of Separation does not deprive the church of the use and administration of her own property. How true this is may be seen from the proceedings, comical if they were not odious, of the Blue Pope, Henri des Houx, founder of a league for the setting up of public-worship associations, contrary to the order of the Supreme Pontiff and the bishops. If the Government is willing to recognize this Blue Pope and to hand over to him and his followers the church buildings, is it not evident that the provisions of the Separation Law open the way to schism? Is it not equally evident that the concessions likely to be made to Des Houx and his associates to-day, simply because they are Catholics rising in rebellion against Pope and bishops, may to-morrow be extended to even more furious enemies of the church and of religion, who may pretend, with a lying profession of Catholicity, that they are delivering their church and their religion from the alleged tyranny of the Pope and the bishops?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Mistakes of the Douma.**—Neither the Douma as it was nor the efforts of Russian Socialism can produce a rational solution of Russia's difficulties, or bring in a reign of law and order, says Prof. Goldwin Smith in *The Positivist Review* (London). Nor is it philosophical to throw all the blame for things upon the unhappy Czar. The revolutionary Douma was patriotic and enthusiastic, but it was certainly not statesmanlike. To quote this distinguished publicist:

> "The Czardom is the offspring, not of Satan, but of the necessities of a primitive era, tho it is now out of date, and calls for the exercise of the high wisdom which can make the past glide smoothly into the future. For all those peasant millions it still forms the only bond of allegiance to the State. In the French Revolution, the monarchy, instead of being constitutionally limited, was prematurely destroyed. The bond of allegiance was broken, and there followed civil war. The blame for the state of things which has brought on a violent revolution, so far as the grievances of the peasant are concerned, rests perhaps less upon the autocrat than upon the great landowners, who have idled in pleasure-cities instead of living on their estates and doing their duty to their people. In arraigning the autocracy, let us not forget Alexander II., his reforms, and his fate.



CERBERUS—"I guess I shall lose my job now. Here comes Trepoff - a much better watch-dog than I can pretend to be."

—*Jugend* (Munich).

> "There was little hope of cooperation between the Imperial Government and such an assembly as the Douma. The Douma evidently was revolutionary and bent on wresting government at once out of the hands of the Czar. Patriotic, it may have been, as it certainly was enthusiastic. Statesmanlike wisdom, such as recognizes the necessity of compromise, it can hardly be said to have shown. It seems a question whether the convocation of a public assembly of Notables, selected on a thoroughly liberal principle, but with security for their intelligence and responsibility, to open the work of reform, might not have led practically to better results."

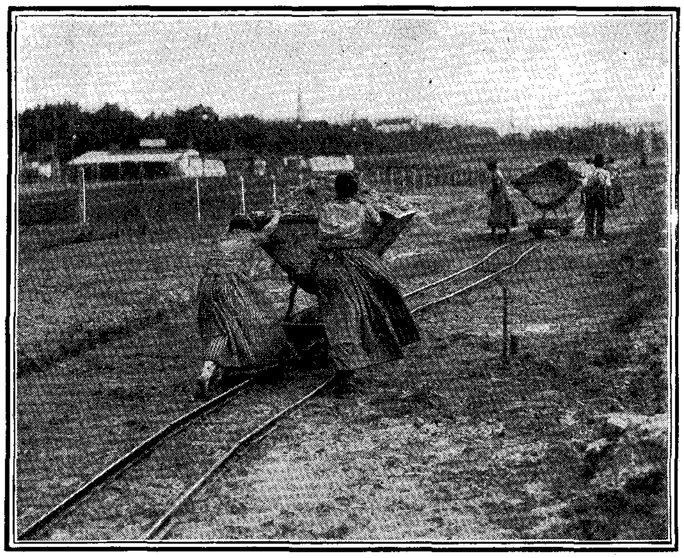
## WOMEN'S WORK IN GERMANY.

THE recent great Socialist gathering at Mannheim was not without its feminist adjunct, altho the organs of Kautsky, Braun, and Bebel complain that the addresses and papers read by the women were too much up in the clouds, too purely academic, and did not have the interest which would have resulted from a plain statement of fact. The *Neue Gesellschaft* (Berlin), referring to the report of the committee on women farm laborers, regrets that there was not more clear information about the work, hours, wages, and social habits of the many women who toil on the farms and roads of Germany. The tone of speculation taken by the German feminists may be seen from an article in the Berlin *Umschau* written by Elizabeth Gottheiner, which is remarkable in some ways for its moderation. This writer demands that the education of women should be identical with that of men and adds:

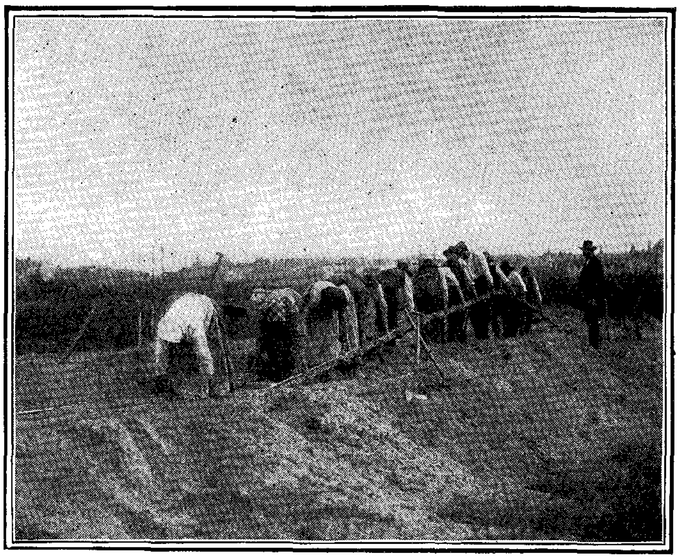
> "The girls who have completed their primary studies ought to have the privilege of completing their education in the most advanced branches. Professional schools for women should be organized, so as to raise for women in every department a standard equal to that demanded of men, so that women equally with those of the other sex should have unconditional entrance to all the highest institutions of learning, scientific, technical, and artistic, for which they can prove their preparation."

This writer does think, however, that the difference between feminine and masculine intellect must establish a distinction between the lines of scientific work taken by the sexes severally. Intellectual research has many departments, some affording a better field for men than for women. But while men excel women in certain branches of scientific investigation, it is equally undeniable that feminine minds are best adapted for other branches. Speaking of the division of labor between the man and the woman she notes that a change has recently come over the ideals of the feminists, and writes as follows:

> "Formerly the feminists of Germany aspired to compete with men in those professions in which men formed the majority. Nowadays they merely ask that they be admitted to those fields of activity in which, from their characteristics as women, they can do different and better service than men. Such an extension of feminine activity will not, as many have feared, infringe on the sphere of male activity, altho it will increase the work done in the world by the human race. The division of work between the two sexes has a promising future before it, in the realm of science especially. To men belong the great general principles of scientific research. Abstraction and synthesis are their work. The details must be left to women, who are adapted for special investigation and analysis. Naturally it is not easy to draw a precise line between the fields of feminine and masculine intellectual activity; for in the final analysis this line must be adjusted according to individual idiosyncrasy. It is certain, however, that while women are to be accorded the fullest liberty in self-development, they are sure to preserve, in whatever field of activity, a tone and sentiment essentially feminine. Nor is this to be regretted; on the contrary, it will have the effect of enriching and enlarging the methods of scientific research. And one effect of this theoretical equality of value in men's and women's work will be the recognition of the principle expressed in the formula 'equal pay for equal work'—a formula which, as is well known, has been adopted as their maxim by all feminists whether they belong to the proletariat or the middle classes, whether they are moderate or radical."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



WOMEN WORKING SIDE BY SIDE WITH MEN, BUILDING A ROAD-BED FOR A STREET RAILROAD IN *BERLIN.*



WOMEN LAYING A TRACK OF A RAILROAD. FOR THIS THEY ARE PAID NINE CENTS AN HOUR.

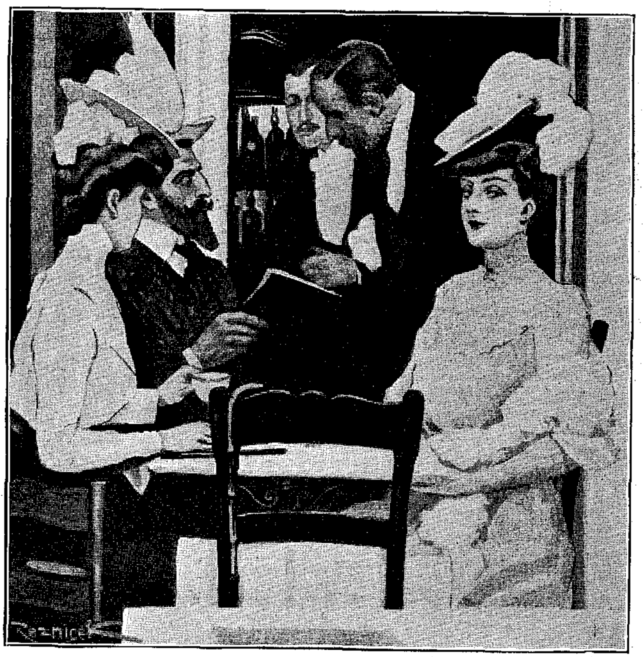
WOMEN LABORERS IN GERMANY.

## BEBEL'S CONDEMNATION OF THE GENERAL STRIKE.

A NEW word, *Massenstreik*, was quite recently invented in Germany by Socialists of the Marx type, and Herr Bebel, the great Socialistic doctrinaire of the Reichstag, last year uttered a burning speech at Jena in favor of this weapon of popular warfare. During earlier stages of the present Russian revolution a general strike was looked upon as the panacea and heal-all of popular movements. Socialistic organs like the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart) and the *Neue Gesellschaft* (Berlin) hailed the great railway and postal-service strikes in St. Petersburg as heralding the dawn of liberty.

It is pretty certain, however, that the *Massenstreik* in Russia failed of its object, and it is therefore not very surprising that Mr. Bebel, at the recent "Party day," or annual congress of Socialists at Mannheim, should express himself in a manner which quite contradicted the tone he assumed at Jena. As reported in his own organ, *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), he, who had spoken so enthusiastically of the strike universal in Russia, declared that such a thing would not go down in Germany. "The Prussian monarchy and the Junkers and magnates would put down such an attempt to paralyze industry. Nor can strikes be brought about artificially; they are only possible when the masses become animated by a general excitement." He declared, moreover, that the general strike had failed in Russia just for the reason that general public opinion was not favorable to it, and continued:

> "In Germany conditions are quite different from what they are in Russia. The Germans have many things for which Russia is still struggling. As things exist in Germany the proclamation of a general strike would be an absurdity, nay, an impossibility. It would be doomed to failure, and a general who goes into battle feeling certain that he is doomed to be defeated is surely mad, and ought to be court-martialed and shot."



WAITER—"I'm sorry to say we haven't a drop of liquor left in the cellar. The Grand Duke Vladimir has just been staying here three weeks."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

There are, indeed, circumstances under which a general strike would be justifiable in Germany, even tho it should prove but a policy of despair, he said, and concluded as follows:

> "I do not hesitate, however, to declare that if any attack on the general franchise were made by the Government or the throne, if any attempt were made to deprive the Labor party of their right of combination, then the hour would come when a general strike would become absolutely necessary. We should be compelled to take this step; there could be no compromise, and into action we should be driven to go, even with the certain prospect of leaving our dead bodies on the field."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

---

**Why Revolution Fails in Russia.**—A clear and trenchant analysis of the Russian character by Louis de Soudak, in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne), reveals the secret of failure in the Russian revolutionary movement. "Sloth insensibly destroys all the virtues," said Rochefoucauld, and Mr. de Soudak finds in this maxim the key to the situation. The Russian he describes as idle and egotistical. He is good-natured, even to weakness, humane and tolerant, truthful and loyal, intelligent, but pedantic and fond of argument. He has still the faults of serfdom. Says Mr. de Soudak:

> "The peasant is still by social usage relegated to the other side of the great gulf fixed between the serf of yesterday and all other classes of society. It would be rash to pass unqualified censure upon him, because he is scarcely responsible for those faults of his which have hindered him from displaying his many valuable and exceptional qualities. I have certainly no hesitation in declaring that no great or stable government will ever be established in Russia without the cooperation of this man of the fields, who is bound eventually to obtain possession of that light which the hand of autocracy has hitherto hidden from him under a bushel. If the cause of liberty in Russia had not in reserve these legions of peasants, as the earnest of a future, distant but bound to come, all

hope would be chimerical and this great country would infallibly be dismembered and fall a prey to the other nations of Europe. . . . An effective revolution, *i.e.*, a revolution well organized and conducted with energy to the end, is, under present conditions, impossible in Russia, where every attempt at emancipation is necessarily shipwrecked in the disorder which really subserves the purpose of the party of reaction and practical anarchy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## GERMANY'S IDEA OF DISARMAMENT.

WHILE a large section of the European press is talking very piously of disarmament, or limitation of future military preparation, the dockyards and foundries are still busy, ships of war are being multiplied, armor-plate is becoming thicker and thicker, and guns are growing proportionately greater in caliber. The French military and naval organ *Armée et Marine* (Paris) notes significantly that the four great Powers of the world are steadily increasing their navies. Between the years 1885 and 1906 there have been either built or projected by the United States 28 iron-clads of the first class, while England is credited with 59, France with 23, and Germany with 27. These are only the giants of naval warfare—all completed, or to be completed, within twelve or thirteen years. Yet The Hague Peace Congress is imminent. What such a congress really means to Germany, for instance, may be judged from a recent article in the *Deutsche Monatsschrift* (Berlin), written by Professor Schiemann, of the Military Academy, Berlin. This authority is credited with being a personal friend of William II., whom he recently accompanied on his cruise to Norway. He is, moreover, said to be the Kaiser's mouthpiece on international questions and has, in the article referred to, evidently expressed the views of his imperial master. He scouts at the idea of disarmament on the part of Germany, and somewhat haughtily pronounces:

"Germany is not going to accept any foreign advice as to what she is to do or not to do. The other nations may provide for themselves exactly as they choose. If they are galled by the load of militarism, they are at liberty to shake it off. As for us, we consider the obligation to serve in the army a great national instrument of education, a school which no one should shirk, and from which every citizen derives the blessing which results from a strict performance of duty, such as imparts both mental and physical training."

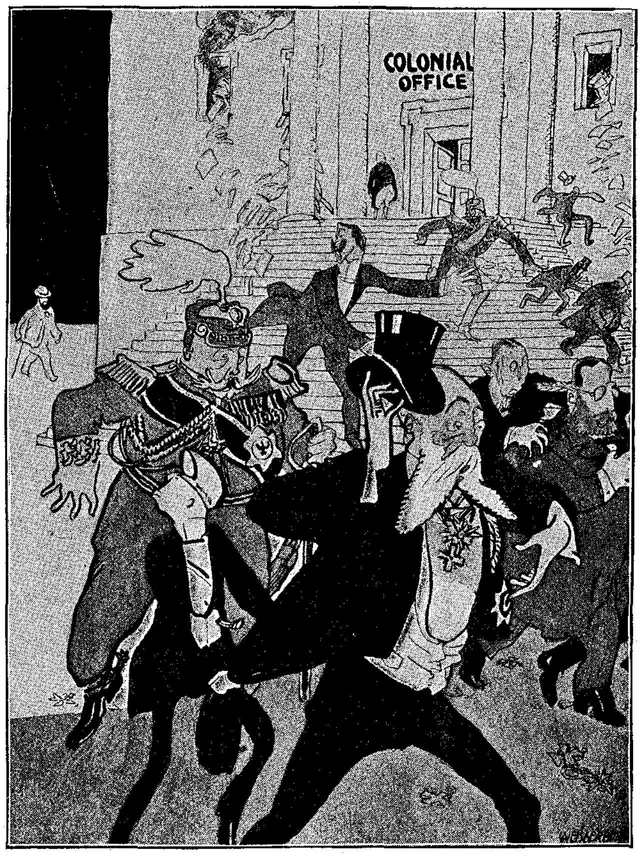
The professor acknowledges that this is a distinctly German conception, and has never been accepted by the other nations. Thus:

"Other nations of Europe have tried the system of universal militarism, but have never liked it. The Russian revolution teaches us that on a Slavic soil such a system is dangerous to the state, and in Latin countries, especially in France, a constant war is waged against it, while in England it is not even spoken of. What we say of our army applies also to our navy, and those who think that a German fleet is an anomaly need to be reminded that at the beginning of the sixteenth century the German flag dominated the ocean, and at present we are simply regaining our old position. Our political ideas are too firmly based on historical and philosophical principles to admit of our indulging in the dream of a continuous peace. Nations whose future is to be mapped out on such principles as that of unbroken peace are really surrendering their right to exist, and are destined to become the prey of stronger peoples, or the sport of socialistic innovators. The last is the worst of possible fates. A government which is well-intentioned without being strong can never fulfil its duty of defending the cause of what is great and good, and in dropping the sword exposes itself and its children to the bomb."

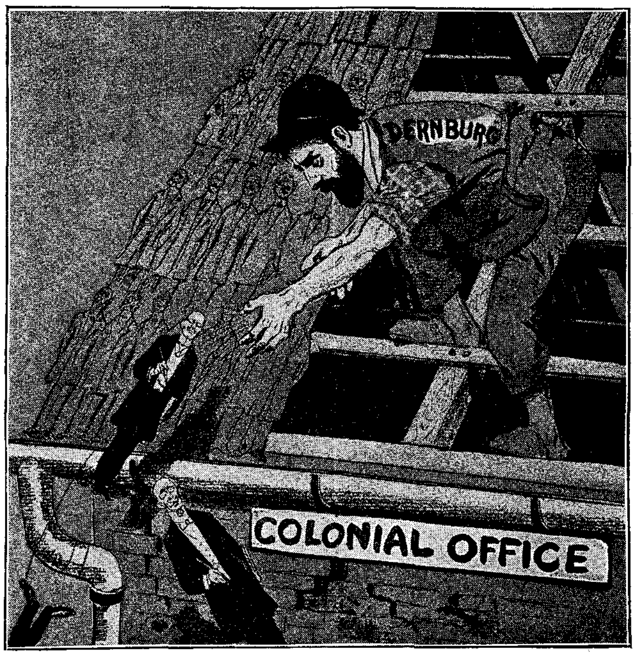
The writer concludes by an implied prophecy of Germany's survival over all the other Powers of Europe. He says:

"Germany has now less cause than the other Powers for anxiety with regard to the future. Those European governments which have possessions in Africa and Asia must eventually lose them. Russia and France can not long maintain their hold on the coasts of the Far East. In fifty years England must acknowledge the coronation of a Hindu monarch in India. The Boers will supplant the English in South Africa. Everywhere, even in the United States, the Anglo-Saxon race will be absorbed and annihilated by another and more powerful nation."

This other and more powerful nation, Professor Schiemann gives us to understand, is that over which his imperial master, and presumably inspirer, rules.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



DERNBURG'S ARRIVAL.
"*Sauve qui peut!* He is onto us! The fellow must be an expert."
—*Jugend* (Munich).



DERNBURG'S DISMISSALS.
"Before the new building can be erected we must take the roof off the old."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

A SHAKE-UP IN THE GERMAN COLONIAL OFFICE.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

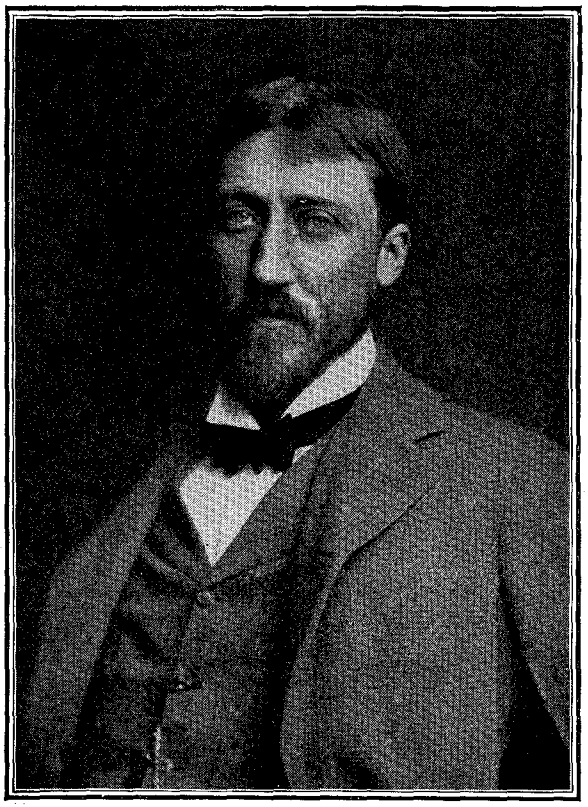
## THE SALOON AS A DISEASE-BREEDER.

ENTIRELY apart from the alcohol question, regarding which there may be difference of opinion, there is no doubt that a saloon may menace the health of a community simply from its lack of sanitary precautions. This is brought out clearly by a writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, October 6). Taking up first the question of injury wrought by the saloon as a distributor of alcoholic drinks, he notes that while drinking to excess is undoubtedly injurious, physically and mentally, yet it has not as yet been absolutely proved that alcoholic beverages, taken with discretion and at the proper time, do harm. He goes on:

> "On the alcohol question the opinions of medical and scientific men are strangely divergent. Some leaders of the medical world, as Sir Victor Horsley and Prof. Sims Woodhead in England, hold alcohol in abhorrence and state that as a drug it is useless and as a beverage it is pernicious. Other equally distinguished leaders of science, as Professor Atwater, Professor Chittenden, and most of the German scientists who have made investigations into the matter, state that alcohol has its uses and forbear to stigmatize it as utterly destructive to body and mind. A large proportion of English-speaking medical men reserve their decision on the subject until more has been determined concerning the action of alcohol than is at present known. This, in the face of the results of numerous experiments which have taken place during the past few years, is probably the wisest course to pursue. At the same time it is satisfactory to note that drinking of alcoholic stimulants has never been so prevalent here as in Europe, and that the people of America on the whole are a temperate race."

Apart from all this, however, the saloon is in many instances the means of originating and disseminating disease, especially when not kept in a sanitary condition. Two special articles dealing with this matter in Great Britain, which appeared in *The Lancet* a number of months ago, contain the results of a very careful investigation of the subject. Says the writer already quoted:

> "Of course, it is not easy to compare the public-houses of London and the saloons of New York, viewed from a hygienic standpoint. Many, if not most, of the London establishments in the poorer quarters of that city can not by the widest stretch of the imagination be termed sanitary. In fact, as the writer in *The Lancet* states, 'The question of sanitation is almost wholly disregarded in the management of public-houses.' The so-called private bars of the British public-house are unknown in this country. These bars are merely narrow boarded compartments opening onto a common counter and are presumably provided for the convenience of women or of those who do not wish to drink in a public-house in the full sight of their fellow men. Such compartments are naturally often overcrowded, and one who uses them is compelled to rub shoulders with all sorts and conditions of men, regardless of their sanitary state.
>
> "It has been proved more or less conclusively that pulmonary tuberculosis is spread by the agency of public-houses in Great Britain, and this is probably also the case to a lesser extent in regard to saloons in America. Altho the saloons here are far cleaner and better ventilated than are those of Great Britain, there are many in which diseased and unwashed loafers spend a great part of their time. There are many other affections which may also be easily spread by means of the saloons. Among these are diphtheria and other infectious diseases, syphilis, and almost all forms of skin diseases. Over and above the fact that American saloons, as a rule, are far cleaner and more hygienic than the British public-houses, there is one lamentable feature of drinking in Great Britain which is absent here. The habit of drinking among women in public bars is referred to. Drinking by women is practised everywhere, but in no other part of the civilized world can it be witnessed to such an extent as in Great Britain. What are known in England as respectable women are accustomed to foregather in the public-house for the sole purpose of drinking and gossiping. No particular loss of self-respect attaches to the woman who does this, and consequently the custom shows no signs of declining.
>
> "We may, on the whole, congratulate ourselves that, altho in many matters hygienic we are not quite in the front, at least our saloons will compare favorably with those of the other great English-speaking peoples."



MR. THORBURN REID.

"At its best, invention is but a form of speculation ; at its worst, a gamble."

## SHORTCOMINGS OF INVENTORS.

THE inventor is seldom a skilful engineer. Engineers, we are told, are accustomed to deride his ability in this direction and to lament that lack of engineering skill causes so many promising new devices to lack effectiveness. The fact seems to be that the qualities of mind and the methods of thought of the successful inventor are almost diametrically opposed to those needed by the successful commercial engineer. This situation is stated and explained as follows by Thorburn Reid, writing in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, October). Says Mr. Reid:

> "The essence of invention is newness or, as the patent phraseology puts it, 'novelty.' The inventor must do something that has not been done before or must do an old thing in a new way; the commercial engineer, as a rule, follows precedent.
>
> "When a problem that is outside of his own experience confronts the engineer, he must try to find out how others have successfully solved it, and follow their methods. Except in those rare cases where there is no precedent to guide him, or when the precedents are not numerous enough to establish a uniform standard, the sound engineer will try experiments in commercial work only when the conditions absolutely demand them, or where the success of the experiment means a great gain, and its failure can be easily remedied.
>
> "The inventor risks failure in the hope of achieving a great success; the commercial engineer takes no risk he can avoid, even tho there be a possibility that by taking the risk he may greatly benefit his undertaking.
>
> "This does not mean that the commercial engineer may not take risks when the conditions demand them, but that his constant aim should be to accomplish the object sought by machinery and methods that have been standardized by long use, or whose efficacy has been proved in his own experience or in that of others.
>
> "When, as sometimes happens, he is confronted by conditions that are so new or unusual that the employment of new or untried machinery or methods is unavoidable, it becomes necessary for him to proceed with the greatest care and, if he is wise, he will

throw the responsibility back on his employers by informing them of the risk necessarily involved.

"The typical inventor has never any doubt of the success of his invention. Failures mean to him but temporary discouragement; he soon forgets them and remembers only his successes. It is perhaps fortunate for the progress of humanity that this is so, for without his enthusiasm, his contempt for obstacles, his sublime confidence and resilience in the face of failures and discouragements, the inventor would never succeed in obtaining the capital necessary to carry out his ideas, and consequently many of the most valuable inventions would probably never have been developed.

"The typical inventor is a creature of fancies, imaginative, enthusiastic, a dreamer nearly always. He belongs in the class of artists, poets, and painters. He is impractical, irresponsible, but often lovable. Like others of his class, his temperament is apt to make him irritable, impatient of restraint, control, or opposition. The peculiar conditions under which his art must be practised, combined with his artistic temperament, often produce in him a state of chronic suspicion of the motives and actions of those with whom he is forced to work. He is incapable of understanding the conservative methods of thought of the commercial engineer or business man and places upon himself and his inventions too high an estimate of value. He has no sense of proportion with regard to the value of money, but dreams of millions with lofty assurance when he may not have enough to buy himself food withal, and gives away his last shilling or, it may be, some one else's, with sublime confidence that God will care for his own.

"That the inventor, by reason of these qualities, often falls prey to an unscrupulous promoter or business man is an undoubted fact, but it is also true that many who can ill afford the loss of their savings frequently become victims of the inventor's over-confidence, lack of business judgment, and general irresponsibility in money matters. There is a right way of developing inventions, which is seldom the inventor's way, and the right method may properly take its place as a branch of sound engineering.

"It has been said, inventions are out of place in commercial engineering. Their development should be considered as a separate undertaking whose sole object is to determine their value, eliminate practical defects, and learn by experience the best way to make and apply them; and those who furnish the money for this purpose should understand clearly the risk they run.

"Before such an undertaking is entered upon, it should be ascertained what demand there will be for the invention, what it will cost to make it commercially, whether or not there is any other device already on the market which will serve the same purpose as efficiently and as cheaply, and what the probable profits will be."

This sort of thing is distasteful to the inventor. Impatient to see his device in operation, he makes his drawings before he is ready to show complete details clearly. Often new ideas occur to him in the course of his work, causing him to throw it away and begin again. He scorns considerations of cost, whether of construction or operation, and often, too, designs delicate machines that could be worked only by the exceptional mechanic. In other words, he is apt to be unpractical, while the essence of sound engineering is practicality. So, while the inventor is often a genius whose wings it would be unwise to clip too closely, a little training will not hurt him. Mr. Reid uses a different figure of speech. He says:

"At its best, invention is but a form of speculation; at its worst, a gamble. However, if the game must be played, some of the principles of sound engineering may be applied to it."

**The Physician as a Public Teacher.**—A new function of the medical profession, brought into strong light by recent events, is touched upon by President Eliot, of Harvard, in his address at the dedication of his new medical school, printed in *Science* (New York, October 12). The physician is beginning to act as an instructor of the people at large, teaching the whole population how diseases are caused and communicated, and what are the corresponding means of prevention. President Eliot believes that this function is sure to be amplified and made more effective in the near future. He goes on:

"The recent campaign against tuberculosis is a good illustration of this new function of the profession. To discharge it well requires in medical men the power of interesting exposition, with telling illustration and moving exhortation. Obviously the function calls for disinterestedness and public spirit on the part of the profession; but to this call it is certain that the profession will respond. It also calls for some new adjustments and new functions in medical schools, which should hereafter be careful to provide means of popular exposition concerning water supplies, foods, drinks, drugs, the parasitic causes or consequences of disease in men, plants, and animals, and the modes of communication of all communicable diseases. Medical museums should be arranged in part for the instruction of the public, and, with some suitable reservations, should be statedly open to the public. The medical schools should also habitually provide popular lectures on medical subjects, and these lectures should be given without charge on days and at hours when working people can attend. In other words, selected physicians should become public teachers, as well as private practitioners. America has much to learn from Europe in regard to this public-spirited service on the part of the profession."

## DOUBTS ABOUT THE VALUE OF RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION.

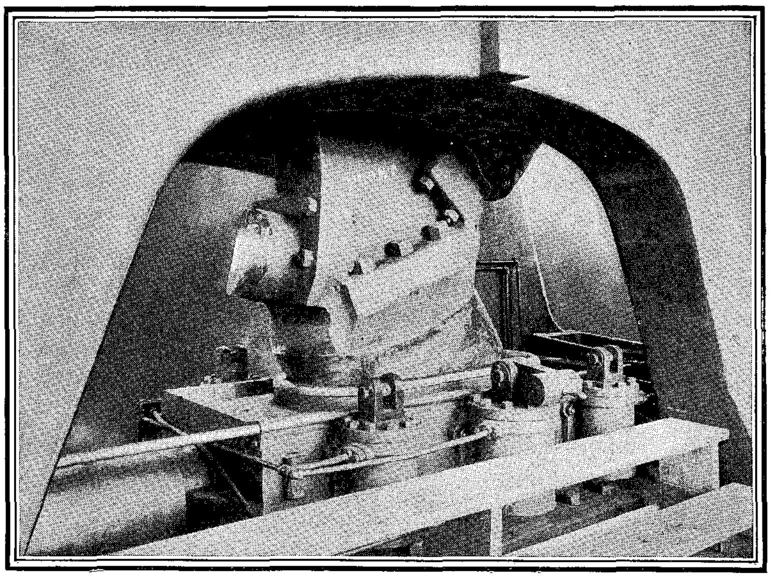
THERE seems to be a general impression that the change from steam to electricity, now in progress on certain parts of large Eastern railroads, is to proceed until electricity has largely superseded steam as a motive power. This is the view taken, very naturally, by the great electric companies. The other side is given by a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, October 4), who professes to treat the subject from a general engineering standpoint, without prejudice in favor of any particular motive power. He concludes that the most notable cases of electric installations on steam railways now before the public belong to the class where other considerations than economy make a change imperative. Such are the Pennsylvania and New York Central entrances to New York, the lines through the St. Clair tunnel, and many suburban lines, where the special advantage of electric traction in freedom from smoke, more rapid acceleration, adaptability to frequent service, and consequent attractions to travel are likely to bring about an extensive use of electric locomotives. On main lines, none of these considerations applies. The writer considers the special case of Western mountain divisions where water-power is available. Investigations and estimates for operating the Sierra Nevada section of the Southern Pacific are already being made, we are told. The writer is of opinion that such operation will not pay. He says:

"On its face the problem seems an easy one. Here is a mountain torrent dashing down thousands of feet. Here is a train toiling along up the mountain-side, burning coal to obtain its power. To harness the torrent and set it to producing electric energy is nowadays an ordinary and well-understood task of the engineer. To transmit that energy along the track and apply it to the propulsion of the train is also a task for which ample precedents now exist. When, however, we attack the problem from the commercial side the difficulties begin. It is not a question whether the mountain torrent can be harnessed to the train; but whether, when the harnessing is done, the new steed will not be found more costly to buy and to keep than the faithful and well-tried nag which is now in service. . . . . . .

"The first difficulty that confronts the engineer who is figuring on this problem is the great variation in the loads to be carried by the power-station. It is assumed that what is desired is to move by electricity the trains on a mountain division of a main-line railway, perhaps 30 to 50 miles in length. The power-station must be designed to furnish current to the largest number of trains that are likely to be run on this division at one time; and while all these trains will not be starting at once or climbing a grade at once, yet allowance must be made for the chance that a considerable proportion of them will be doing hard work simultaneously."

The writer concludes also that trains can not be broken up into individual motor-cars, as on a street-railway, and that allowance must be made for accidental bunching of several trains on a single power-section. He takes $20 as the probable cost per annum of each horse-power, or $15,400 per annum for every electric locomotive. To resume our quotation:

> "To offset this expenditure, it will save the cost of fuel and water for locomotives, and in addition it will save, probably, two-thirds, more or less, of its present expense for locomotive repairs. The first cost of the electric locomotives, however, will be probably double what the steam-locomotives cost, and there will be, therefore, a larger interest and depreciation charge against them. There will also be an investment amounting to several thousand dollars per mile of road on the transmission system from the power-house to the track, on rail-bonding, etc., and an annual charge for interest and depreciation must be made on this account.
>
> "Summing up the whole situation, then, it is difficult to see how any considerable profit can be figured out in the proposal to substitute electric locomotives in place of steam, even on these lines in the West where water-power is available, so that the chances for profit on the change are better than exist elsewhere. There may be exceptional locations, of course, where large water-powers susceptible of development at moderate cost exist close to the railway, or where locomotive fuel is particularly costly. Either of these conditions, or both in combination, may perhaps enable a project for electrification to show a moderate profit.
>
> "It is to be said, too, that other considerations, such as the existence of long snowsheds or numerous tunnels, may make a change to electric power justifiable. On the other hand, we believe all experienced railway officers will agree that for the movement of traffic under steam-railway conditions, a motive power which is independent on every train is far preferable to one which ties every train to a central power-station and which puts it within the possibilities for a minor accident in the power-station or on the transmission line to paralyze every train on the road. This is a feature of electric operation concerning which its advocates have little to say. The public has become in a certain degree accustomed to it on street-railways, where distances are short and one can walk, and on interurban lines, where a parallel steam-railway can usually be found to take passengers in such times of emergency. But if the entire movement of main-line passenger and freight trains may be arrested by the breakdown of a generator or a fire in a power-house, or a wreck on a transmission line, perhaps 30 to 40 miles in length, a much more serious situation is presented.



Courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

THE ROLL OF THE ROCKER-ROLLER PRESS,

Rolling out the end of a tub, the rocker arm being in contact with one of the buffer rams and the roll raised slightly to give a clearer view of the operation.

> "That such accidents will occur more or less often is certain, as is proved by the records of power-stations and long transmission lines generally. If necessary, of course, such blockades can be endured, but it should be clearly understood in considering any proposition for electrifying a steam-railway that this is one contingency inseparable from electric operation.
>
> "In what has preceded, we have considered the problem solely with reference to the use of water-power for generating the electric current, and therefore under the conditions most favorable to the use of electricity. It will be apparent that if water-power is not to be had and fuel must be burned at the power-station to produce power for driving the generators, then the operating expenses will inevitably be increased not only on account of the coal or other fuel burned, but because of the increased labor necessary for operating the plant."

## IRONING THE WRINKLES OUT OF A BATHTUB.

A NEW device called a rocker-roller press, weighing about 350,000 pounds, has been installed in a factory in Detroit, where it is used to "iron" the wrinkles out of bathtubs of pressed steel. The tubs are pressed by a new process out of sheets of cold steel, and the rocker-roller was devised to eliminate the wrinkles bound to occur in the metal, due to the sloping shaped end and sides. A writer in *The Iron Age* (New York, October 11) says that this press performs functions never before sought to be accomplished in a similar manner, and that, incidentally, the principles embodied in it suggest their adaptability to other branches of the manipulation of metals. He describes the device thus:

> "This is a gigantic machine exerting simultaneously vertical, lateral, and diagonal pressures of sufficient volume so to change the flow of the metal as to result in a perfectly smooth surface throughout the entire tub. At the same time the metal is set so that in after-heating, which, of course, is necessary in the enameling process, there is no distortion due to the strains in the metal releasing themselves under the heat. This is accomplished by reason of the fact that in the rocker-roller press the metal in the irregular shape of a bathtub is rolled out just as evenly at every point and on the same principle as is a flat sheet when pressed between a pair of rolls. The accomplishment of this is surely unique. . . . . . .
>
> "The process consists of a cast-iron A frame having a series of five hydraulic rams, each capable of exerting a pressure of 200 tons, and being so arranged that this pressure can be brought to bear in three directions simultaneously."

After the "ironing-out" process the holes are punched for the pipes, scale and dirt are cleaned off by wire brushes and the sandblast, and finally the tub is enameled. The Detroit plant has a capacity of 150 of these tubs per day.

---

**Telegraphy and Spelling Reform.**—That simplified spelling may require a modification of the regulations of the International Telegraph Convention is asserted by *The Electrical Review* (London, September 28). The telegraphic point of view of the matter appears, this paper thinks, to have entirely escaped consideration. It says:

> "It was stated in a London daily paper that great excitement was caused at the American Embassy by the receipt of a despatch composed of words in the new form. How was the telegram charged for by the telegraph companies? According to existing rules of charging, proper English words must not be mutilated. We think the use of the new form of spelling will either be prohibited—at any rate, we hope so—or the words so written will be chargeable as code, and should a word of more than ten letters appear in a plain-language telegram written in the new style, it will rank as two. It would appear that before words in accordance with the new-spelling reform can be made use of, the new system will have to receive authorization from a conference. The friction, predicted in our columns as likely to occur between the telegraph companies and the public with regard to counting and charging, has already caused great annoyance, as could only be expected from a system such as that permitted by

the London Telegraph Conference, and we are brought again to our old recommendation of charging per letter, and allowing the public to send whatever they like. This should cause no insurmountable difficulty to the various telegraph companies so long as it is agreed to by the various administrations that are parties to the convention."

## THE POSTPONEMENT OF FATIGUE.

EFFORT brings fatigue; we can not help it. But misdirected effort tires one even more than legitimate work and brings no useful result. By properly regulating our work, as well as the intervening periods of rest, we may succeed in economizing effort and therefore postponing fatigue. This is the physiological problem lying at the base of all labor; it is a "labor question" that seems to scientific men vastly more important for the human race than the question to which this name is usually given. The matter is discussed at some length in an article on "Work and Rest," contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 15) by Dr. Charles Féré. Says this writer, in substance:

> The daily repetition of fatigue does not leave workers time to forget their work. Fatigue does not improve the judgment; it even clearly causes consciousness to deteriorate, and diminishes sensibility in all its forms except sensitiveness to pain. Even thought can not take place without motion nor without fatigue. Imagination necessitates work, and we can not doubt that the attention necessary for precision requires a muscular strain that causes fatigue. Absence of callosities on the hands is no sign of unfamiliarity with work.
>
> Fatigue is nearly allied to pain. This relationship, even if vague, makes the study of labor valuable and interesting to physiologists and physicians, whose business it is to assuage pain.

The alleviation of fatigue by stimulants has been found to be deceptive in every instance, the writer says. Those most effective as excitants are ephemeral in their action; they hasten fatigue and aggravate it, but this is not usually realized because the attention is fixed on the brief initial increase of activity. In short, work without fatigue is as much an impossibility as perpetual motion, and all attempts to realize it by means of chemical excitants are injurious. Is there, then, any means of lessening fatigue or of increasing the amount of useful effort that may be made before one is too tired to go on? The writer tells us that this may be done by the discipline of movement which may increase the value of our work by enabling us to prolong it. He says:

> "Economy of effort and postponement of fatigue may be brought about in different ways, by limiting either the number of motions . . . or the amplitude of each movement. This will not suppress fatigue, but it will postpone it. . . . Such economy of effort is profitable when freely directed by the subject, for his own good, but when it is imposed on him by rule it results in decrease of work, the precision and the rule necessitating in themselves an amount of attention that brings about fatigue and pain.
>
> "Diminution of weight lifted increases the value of the work at the outset, but repetition soon becomes unproductive, for fatigue is greater when it is the result of a small effort often repeated. Fatigue from delicate work is hardest to repair.
>
> "Slowing up the rhythm also may augment the product; but this is not indefinitely advantageous. Voluntary inaction may diminish activity. Waiting is a form of attention and produces fatigue; the signalman on a railroad is not resting while he is on duty.
>
> "Each individual has personal habits of work that are ordinarily favorable to its duration; economy of effort is more favorable when it is free, and liberty is especially profitable when the subject is fatigued. . . . . . .
>
> "The study of these different facts, of which we can give only an abstract, has shown that the redemption of human labor is surely hard to realize. Excitement of the senses has only a brief effect and hastens fatigue; . . . toxic stimulation is still more deceitful. . . . As for the economy of effort, it demands a training that is difficult to utilize because the consciousness of fatigue becomes more confused as the fatigue itself increases; the more threatening the fatigue becomes, the less effectively do we strive against it; the laborer under these circumstances may be less capable of controlling his movements than of allowing his energy to run on to exhaustion."

Not less necessary than the systematic regulation of labor, the writer reminds us, is the regulation of rest. All persons do not need the same amount, and its equal distribution among workers is undesirable.

Sleep furnishes it most perfectly; yet "the aptitude for sleep varies in different individuals and is even inconstant in the same person." Fatigue depends on the quantity of work; yet fatigue does not regulate sleep. Intense fatigue may even reduce it. The privileged persons who are able to go to sleep whenever they can spare the time, are rare.

Is change of work equivalent to rest? It used to be so considered, but the writer tells us that altho the change of activity hides from us momentarily the fact that we are tired, there is no lessening of fatigue, but actual increase. He would not recommend night-schools, for instance, to hard workers. In fact, sleep is really the only way to rest properly. However we may try to do so in our waking hours, body or mind is always active in one way or another. Obligatory rest is difficult, and more exhausting to some than work. Rest badly taken, we are assured, involves not only fatigue but other inconveniences. In conclusion the writer adds:

> "It would be useful to establish scientifically the conditions of rest as well as those of labor, not losing sight of the fact that individuality is the basis both of variation and progress. In the absence of notions sufficiently well established to serve as the basis of laws, we must maintain freedom of both rest and work, justifying our position from the point of view of physiology as well as that of justice."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## TURKEY'S FIRST STEP IN ELECTRICITY.

THE first electrical enterprise in the Turkish Empire, now well under way at Damascus, is described by a writer in *The American Exporter* (New York, October 1). The company, which is practically Belgian, working under a concession from a Turkish functionary, began operations only after the rejection of a similar scheme for Aleppo, and has encountered no small amount of legal, transport, and engineering difficulties. Says the writer:

> "The terms of the concession give the company a very wide scope. They comprise a monopoly of electrical traction, light, and power, a virtual monopoly of electrical appliances, a right to establish agencies elsewhere, and a telephone service, should such be necessary. The company is under contract with the municipality to light certain parts of the town, and is bound to repave the streets where the tramway passes.
>
> "A force of 1,200 horse-power is derived from the falls of the River Barada at Et Tekîyé, 22 miles from Damascus.
>
> "The original plan was for 5 miles of tramway, crossing the city in two directions. For the present only 3½ miles, connecting the suburbs of Meidan and Salhîyeh, are being built. . . . . . .
>
> "The tramway is expected to be the least profitable part of the concern. It will, no doubt, largely supplant the cab traffic, which is not inconsiderable on its route. More than that it can hardly do without introducing a minor revolution into the habits of the natives.
>
> "Furthermore, local time is not money, altho the present undertaking may, by a happy combination of cause and effect, conduce to make it so. Similarly, electric light supplied at a reasonable rate may create a larger demand for artificial light. As will be seen from the foregoing remarks, Damascus has certain industrial pretensions. How far electric power is likely to be applied, even with an increased import tariff, in a conservative country where water-power is forthcoming, to existing or to new industries, is scarcely within the range of this report. It is enough to note how nearly the progress of Damascus is bound up with the destiny of the company."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## OUR FEAR OF RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM.

ONLY in religion—according to the editor of *The Interior*, a Presbyterian weekly of Chicago—does the modern man take fright at intensity and enthusiasm. He is not ashamed of enthusiasm in business, or sport, or any of the other varied interests of life. But in this one field his fear of fanaticism impels him to an extreme of reticence and restraint. In his excess of caution, says the writer, "he makes it impossible for the house to burn up, by throwing out of the window the fire that warms him." This should not be, urges *The Interior*. A self-contained man should not be compelled "to betake himself to an excess of negation to save himself from an excess of fault." He should not, "to avoid being a mountebank," have to "make himself a sphinx." To quote further:

"Distaste for such superficial—and artificial—fervor is wholesome. Love of reality, respect for reasonableness, which fight against rashness and pretension, are normal factors in the normal life. They ought therefore to be good starting-points for normal religion—which certainly should mean effectual religion. But unhappily, these excellent qualities seem rather to hamper the real doing of real deeds from religious intent. The reasonable disapproval of fanaticism runs into a panicky dread of being fanatical, and the panic paralyzes.

"The contemporary business or professional man would scarcely be more disturbed at hearing his solvency questioned than at being charged with enthusiasm in religion. Festus would utterly demoralize the twentieth-century American by crying: 'Thy much religion is turning thee mad.' He will not for a moment venture on giving Festus occasion for it. With excess of precaution he protects himself from remotest danger of such a charge. . . . Rather than incur peril of doing too much, he confines himself to doing manifestly too little; sometimes to reduce the risk to the minimum, he does nothing at all. The church is preserved most thoroughly from the reproach of zealotry by the emptying out of zeal.

"These things ought not so to be. Self-contained men should not be compelled to betake themselves to an excess of negation to save themselves from an excess of fault. The province of intensity may cover the territory of fanaticism, but there is large room in it besides. That a multitude of men work vehemently without the governance of their heads upon their hands does not prove that head-governed hands need be less vigorous. Reason ought to be directive, not restrictive. The inconsiderate may act while the considerate are taking counsel, but it is poor counsel which the considerate take if the end of it is deliberate inaction.

"No man can forecast a future for the church in America that would be worth another day's continuing existence, except he calculates upon its most aggressive work being done by its most weighty elements of membership. Volatile impulses of the impetuous will not carry the country for righteousness; the battle must be won by the muster of the deepest knowledge, the most careful wisdom, the steadiest courage, possessed by the church, and by their forceful concentration on the great enterprise. Yet the best capacities of leadership and achievement will never be able to fight the conflict through by cold lead. The rush of daring, the tingle of loyalty, the thrill of joy in the deed, must enter into the blood of Christians before the battle-line sweeps forward. Mere solidity—even stolidity—may hold its ground; force alone wins new footings.

"In a word, the church as represented in its strongest men—in the ministers who are called intellectual and in the laymen who are called substantial—must cure itself of its fear of enthusiasm. Of the two classes the laymen require the antidote the more. Let them consider their responsibility. The cause of the Lord Jesus Christ in this country demands mighty thrusting forward, and that forthwith. What—in the way of human resource—is able to move it? The same motive power that to-day advances American business interests with an irresistible momentum and unparalleled swiftness—the same determination, the same foresight, the same sane sense, the same prudence, the same adaptation, the same optimism, the same eagerness, the same vigor—yes, the same enthusiasm. Let the business man bethink himself of his intensity in his commercial affairs, and let him have faith in himself and his Master to believe that he can be just as intense in his Christian service and not be a fool. Let him mark off a new epoch in his life just here, and name it 'the epoch of a sensible enthusiasm.'

"Surely it is worth enthusiasm—this enterprise that proposes to redeem and regenerate a world. A man who glows over the hope of a favorable sale of merchandise—shall he contemplate with calm pulses the wonderful hope of buying back to God the race of humanity?"

## WHEN CHRISTIANS CEASE TO MAKE FORTUNES.

THE discontinuance of the amassing of money, especially by Christians, is recommended by a recent writer, as the proper answer to the "loud and impassioned cry for justice" which is going up from the "heart of the mighty democracy." After interrogating the New Testament for an answer to his query expressed in the title of his book, "Should Christians Make Fortunes?" Mr. James Paterson Gledstone declares that the honest adoption and faithful carrying out of Christ's principles "would put a restraint upon the growth of private capital and probably abolish it altogether." He is not dismayed by the objection that without capital there can be no development. What we have looked upon as development, he avers, can not be regarded as the only kind possible or even as the best possible. He says:

"There must be a better way for society to grow than for monopolists to fatten upon the people; than for money-hunters to pick the brains of men more intelligent than themselves; than for bureaucracies to usurp all government whether under a Russian autocrat or a British monarchy or an American republic; than for enormous armies and navies to be maintained in constant readiness to destroy the peace of the world and the autonomy of feebler peoples; than for the sweet country to be forsaken for the cities of smoke and fog and hideous manufactures and ghastly streets. If society is evolving from stage to stage, how happy will it be when this stage is passed! For there must be a better way for thousands of our fellow creatures to live than to be turned into animals by the brutalizing conditions in which they are now compelled to pass their days."

Obedience to Christ's words, he continues, "even were it universal, could not create more poverty, more misery, more degradation, more demoralization, and more dangerous social and political consequences than we now have from competition tempered in some degree by Christian influence and humane principle." The Christian way, as he sees it, would thus affect individuals:

"It would call a halt to the mad pace at which most are rushing along. It would spread the crushing work of ten or twenty or thirty years over forty or fifty years; men would not be too old 'at forty.' We should not see the sad spectacle of men at their best, mentally and morally, discarded for boys and youths, who can be obtained for less money, and who have more physical force—tho not always that. The quieter and saner life among a great body of Christian people would have a calming influence upon the rest. . . . And further: this unworldly manner of living does not imply that Christians would be poor, as that word is generally understood. They would not depreciate and discountenance the beautiful and gracious things of life that, in so many instances at least, make life more like heaven than it otherwise would be. Their avoidance of laying up treasures on earth would tend to simplicity of life, purity of taste, economy of means, and enjoyment of nature, which makes no heavy charges for looking at the ever-changing splendors of the skies, and listening to the music of wind and water, and observing the ways of birds, plants, insects, and animals."

The Church of Christ, says the writer, has always inclined to some form of "communism" or "socialism," "and must do so while she reads the New Testament, knows her own history, and has the guidance of the Holy Spirit." Stalwart, hardy, God-fearing men and women, he continues, "would be increased in number and in efficiency if Christians were greatly less occupied in laying up capital for themselves." He adds:

> "The men and women are the real capital; in them lies every potency and possibility. They can turn the earth into better than gold; into harvests of plenty and a home of contentment. We may not confound things temporal with things spiritual, for our aim all through has been to uplift and dignify the spiritual—but there can be no question that when spiritual things are put first they immediately touch and transform earthly things, and these, again, affect the other. A nation that has a large body of men who do not enter into competition to be rich, but are models of industry, frugality, honesty, temperance, would soon feel a new regenerating force at work within her. Every kind of industry would be remodeled.
>
> "But without our great 'captains of industry,' without our great capitalists, how would much of the world's enterprise succeed? A good deal of it can afford to wait. Weightier matters require attention in our churches, and in our nation, and, unless they are attended to soon, we may find that the world's enterprise, so far as we are concerned, can not be attended to at all. 'The white man's burden' is heavy, too heavy for decaying strength; let him recruit himself; spare diet will do him good; his disease springs mostly from enlargement of dividends."

## "HEALING BY FAITH" IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A MOVEMENT in the Protestant Episcopal Church to revive the rite of unction is interpreted by the secular press as an effort to combat the inroads of Christian Science and other cults which make a feature of healing the sick. A convocation in the diocese of Los Angeles has petitioned the council of that diocese to memorialize the General Convention in favor of the revival of "the ancient Sacramental Rite of Unction." Commenting on this, *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Milwaukee) says:

> "Churchmen are, we believe, seeing more and more that cults outside of the church which perform physical cures by psychical and spiritual methods have obtained their foothold because the Anglican churches have been false to their own traditions in permitting that sacrament to fall into disuse. . . . . . .
>
> "Technically and potentially the Anglican churches have never abandoned the healing office, for at the consecration of a bishop a part of the commission given is, 'Hold up the weak, *heal the sick.*' The bishop's authority to administer the *charismata* of the church is therefore explicitly recognized, while the commission to a priest at his institution into the rectorship of a parish gives him full authority 'to perform every act of sacerdotal function among the people of the same.' In theory and potentially, therefore, the Anglican churches undoubtedly vest the authority in their bishops and, by delegation from them, in their priests, to perform the healing office. It is only in practise that the rite has fallen into disuse; and it needs practise, therefore, rather than legislation, to revive it."

Mr. L. H. Grant, in a letter to the same publication, reminds us of Christ's statement in regard to those who believe, that "they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover" (St. Mark xvi. 15-18). He writes further:

> "How much longer are we to be told that the age of miracles has passed and that the 'extraordinary gifts' of the Spirit ceased with the apostles? As a matter of fact, they have *not* ceased in the Roman branch of the catholic church; they have not ceased in the Orthodox Eastern branches of the catholic church. Have they then ceased in the Anglican branch of the church? No, thank God. Among the many signs of spiritual life attendant upon the wonderful revival of catholic doctrine and practise among us, has been the restoration of the power of healing and other miraculous gifts, and many of our priests and people can testify from personal experience that the Christ who went about in Galilee, healing both soul and body, does the same thing to-day through his Body, the Church. . . . We may feel sure that when all our priests teach the whole faith, and show themselves ready to obey the Word of God in using the sacrament of holy unction, our people will not be compelled to ally themselves with the followers of Mrs. Eddy or Joseph Smith or other sectarians who manifest more faith in the power of the Christ than many who profess to be of the true Israel of God."

## THE RELIGION OF THE AVERAGE MAN.

THREE articles, submitted independently to the New York *Outlook*, and each discussing from a slightly different point of view the religion of the average man, are published by that paper as a sign of the times. These articles are by Charles Francis Nesbit, Henry Goodwin Smith, and Ralph P. Swofford. Mr. Nesbit suggests that, as a friend of his recovered his spiritual faith by the light of Henry George's theory of single tax, so the modern world will enter upon an era of true Christian faith only on its achievement of industrial and economic liberty. And the average man, he asserts, is the priest of this new movement. Mr. Smith maintains that the average man, who "thinks a good deal more of the Gospels than he does of the creeds," and is impatient of all the "ecclesiastical impedimenta" of faith, has on his side, tho he little knows it, the forces of scientific and progressive theology. Mr. Swofford believes that the average man to-day "looks to Christ for his philosophy and his inspiration," and makes his aim "the spiritual life here and now," without worrying too much about the details of a life to come. To quote from Mr. Nesbit's contribution:

> "Our best people and our preachers have prayed for a great spiritual awakening; and, lo! the Kingdom of God is coming upon them as a thief in the night. But the evangelists of the new life are not the conventional priests or clergymen, but men of daily life, newspaper reporters, magazine writers, social-settlement workers, political agitators—many of them lowly workingmen. . . . Truth and justice are each essential to a spiritual life, so that our first concern must be economic and ethical truth and justice, and we must become as radical, as revolutionary as Moses and as Jesus. Nothing less will save us as individuals; nothing else will save us as a nation. I know to-day among my personal friends none whom I believe has a satisfying or saving spiritual life save those who are radical and fundamental in their democracy, their economics, and their ethics."

Says Mr. Smith, in part:

> "The average man has two opinions about his own theology One is that it is thoroughly common-sense and practicable, a good working theory, for he finds that it works passably well in his own case. The other opinion is that his own theology is more or less at variance with the minister's. He may himself be a veritable pillar of the church, or he may never enter the church doors, but he is as likely in the one case as the other to consider that his theology is somewhat simpler, briefer, he might even say saner, than that which emanates from the pulpit. . . . . . .
>
> "Scientific theology emphasizes just those few fundamental spiritual truths that the average man depends on for his religious light and guidance, and scientific theology is criticizing, disparaging, or dissolving those complicated, uncertain historical and philosophical theologumena which are meat and drink to the dogmatist, but to the average man are as sawdust."

Turning to Mr. Swofford's paper we quote the following typical paragraphs:

> "Religion for the average man is becoming too real and vital a feeling to admit of any further discussion regarding a hell of fire and brimstone, a heaven of golden streets and harps, predestination, or any of those things that formerly occasioned much waste of mental effort. They are all beside the issue, which is, Shall we live the spiritual life *here and now*, finding within ourselves our greatest reward, or shall we ignore the call of the best within us and punish ourselves by a living unrest?"

Commenting editorially on these articles, *The Outlook* not only indorses the view that the average man has a religion, but asserts that "in some respects his conception of the Christian religion more nearly accords with that of the Master than does the conceqtion that has been current in the church." At the same time, it urges, the average man has something to learn from the church. Thus we read:

> "What has made material civilization possible has been an understanding of a Power greater than our own, and our cooperation with that Power. The overworked woman no longer grinds the meal for her household by wearily turning a millstone; gravitation does this for her. The traveler no longer plods his way wearily on foot across mountain and prairie; steam carries him. That which the average man calls nature, but the Christian disciple calls Father, does man's drudgery for him and releases him for a freer, higher, happier life.
>
> "And Christ bids him believe that the aid thus offered to him in the material world stands ready to help him in the moral world as well. 'Lo, I am with you alway,' he says; and every gristmill, every steam-engine, every electric light, echoes the words. The civilized man believes in a superhuman Power which he daily uses to supply his daily wants. The Christian believes that the Power which helps him to gather his food, weave his garments, build his house, and take his journeys stands ready and waiting to help him banish the corruption of greed and bring in square dealing, banish war and bring in brotherhood, banish the misery that comes of disease and disorder and disobedience to law, and bring in universal welfare founded on righteousness and good-will. And he invokes the aid of this Power to accomplish the world's well-being. He calls this reign of righteousness and peace and joy the Kingdom of Heaven because it will realize on earth what the poet has dreamed of as to be realized only in some realm beyond the clouds; he calls it the Kingdom of God because he counts on a divine leadership and a divine cooperation to accomplish so great a task against odds so great.
>
> "The average man can teach the church something concerning what Christ came to accomplish. The church can teach the average man something concerning him under whose leadership and by whose aid and cooperation it is to be accomplished."

## THE POPE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE SEPARATION LAW DEFENDED.

IN spite of the protest at first of many of the French bishops against the Pope's flat refusal to accept the Separation Law—as described in THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 29, page 413—the whole French Church has now swung into line in support of his position. This loyalty, as well as the Pope's uncompromising attitude, evokes applause from the Catholic press in France, England, and America. The persons who are most stirred up by the Pope's defiant encyclical, asserts the Paris *Figaro*, are irresponsible publicists who threaten all kinds of destruction, yet many of whom "remind one of the Marseillais, who hurled terrible threats against his enemy and then waited at the corner to make up with him." Commenting on the fact that while the Pope's decision was opposed to the sentiment of the majority of the bishops, this majority, altho expressing its views, never wavered for a moment in its loyalty and obedience, the *Figaro* remarks:

> "The first outburst of condemnation will be succeeded by a commingled feeling of fear and of admiration for the unparalleled strength of this army [the Catholic Church], in which all, without a single exception, unhesitatingly obey orders which they desired to be different from what they were. They are like veteran officers, who, after criticizing the plan of battle, will march forward as one man to carry it out when they receive from their general the word of command to do so."

What the Pope denounces and combats, says the same writer, is "the conspiracy of the philosophers who have our politicians in leading-strings." Among the host of other papers to defend the Pope's action may be mentioned the London *Tablet* (Roman Catholic), the Boston *Sacred Heart Review*, and the New York *Freeman's Journal*. The London *Saturday Review* (Undenominational) hails the encyclical as "the bravest thing in truth that has come to France from the Vatican since the day when Pius VI. hurled the 'civil constitution' of the clergy in the faces of the men of the First Revolution." It should herald, the same paper suggests, "the dawn of a new era in the annals of French Catholicism, an era in which the church will abandon the Erastian superstition that has been her blight in the past, and set up against the Jacobin's enthusiasm for the tyrannical state the Christian's zeal for religion and ordered liberty." One thing is certain, it says, namely, that the church "can not lose more by an appeal to principle than she has lost by her unwise and Erastian compromises of the past." And again:

> "Not the least melancholy feature in this unhappy story is the fact that English sympathy is generally on the antichristian side. As a fact the Pope is in every way the injured party, and in this case the cause for which he is fighting is the cause of Christendom."

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ON THE PROBLEM OF EVIL.

"IN its vigorous and unqualified assertion that God, good, does not create, sustain, authorize, or consent to evil, and that it is therefore without substance, place, or utility, Christian Science is begetting a wholesome stir among the dry bones of unthinking creedal contentment," says John B. Willis in *The Christian Science Sentinel* (Boston). The day is at hand, he maintains, when we will be compelled to "choose between the recognition of the unreality of all save God and His manifestation, and the helpless and unsatisfying acceptance of a bald agnosticism." Of those who believe that God and evil can be coexistent he says:

> "In the past the supporters of the belief in the reality of evil have tried to dodge the question of God's responsibility therefor, and evil's consequent legitimacy as an essential part of the divine order, by declaring that man was created free, and that evil is so related to the exercise of this freedom that its reality can be maintained without compromising the divine nature. This refuge has not been consented to, however, by logical inquiry, and it is coming to be seen that men must either look upon evil as unreal or else accept it as essential to divine Providence and plan.
>
> "An eminent Christian writer has recently said that 'a world without sin and evil would be a very unsatisfactory place. . . . If there is evolution, growth, development, we must be on the way toward perfection; we can not have attained to it, hence some imperfection there must be, and imperfection is only a milder name for evil. . . . You can not have heat and degrees of heat without having degrees of cold; one implies the other.' Yet another writer has said that the bad can not be extirpated, since it is necessary there should always be something opposed to the good. 'In order to know more perfectly what is right and just, and what is to be discarded, we require a course of training—which it is the office of evil to afford—and an agency which is necessary for this result can not belong outside the pale of Divine Goodness!'
>
> "That those who assert their loyalty to Christ Jesus can thus speak of evil as indispensable—can affirm that that which Jesus unqualifiedly condemned as an abomination in its every degree and aspect, is essential to good—this is indeed astounding, but if this conclusion is the outcome of their religious belief, it is important that the world should know it. 'There is nothing covered that shall not be revealed,' and the fact is being discerned that consent to evil's reality does commit us to utterly impossible conclusions when it is logically developed.
>
> "The assertion that 'evil is good in the making' has been the most plausible and taking explanation of things that the materialist could make, and it has always been very comforting to those who do not feel inclined to resist evil strenuously, as Jesus commanded.
>
> "If the statement were true, however, we should have to concede that the end justifies the means and accept the outcome; namely, the elimination of all moral distinctions, together with our concept of the ideality of the divine nature. It would seem that when thoughtful people apprehend the extent and nature of the sacrifice this view of evil involves, they must speedily conclude that their hard and fast hold on the reality of that which the Master said we should deny, is not a paying investment."

## THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AN UNDENOMINATIONAL CHURCH.

A POWERFUL defense of a state church was made by the broad-church and Liberal editor of the London *Spectator*, Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, at the recent Barrow Church Congress. Coming at the time when men of somewhat parallel views in France are urging a stringent application of the Separation Law, the essay of this distinguished publicist is particularly interesting. Mr. Strachey thinks that for a State to claim no oversight over men's spiritual and religious interests is a capital error. This, he says, is well understood by a majority of Englishmen, who cling with loyalty and affection to the Established Church. The marks of such a church ought, of course, to be that it allows a large share of individual liberty to its members, and that it should also admit within its fold every man who can accept the naked Gospel. This, adds Mr. Strachey, has been claimed by more than one writer for the Church of England. The state's responsibility for the religion of the people is thus outlined:

"It is to my mind impossible to make a more capital error in the art of government than to assert that the state has no concern or connection with man's spiritual interests, and that the commonwealth is nothing but an affair of drains and roads, trade and statistics, armies and navies, the repression of crime and the enforcement of contracts. The state, in my opinion, is a maimed thing when it averts its eyes from half of human fate, and that the most important half. Perhaps I shall be told that tho there was once a need for the recognition of things spiritual by the state, that need has been outgrown, and that Establishment is inconsistent with modern times and a democratic system of government. To any such assertion I must give the strongest denial possible. I believe, instead, that in a modern democracy it is more, not less, needful for the state to concern itself with the things of the spirit."

He goes on to applaud the present English Government for its refusal to exclude religion from the public schools, and also for its indorsement of undenominational religious teaching by its Education bill, known as the Cowper-Temple bill, from the names of its sponsors. On this point we read as follows:

"The present Parliament has been most unwisely taunted by a certain section of churchmen with having attempted to establish a new religion, the 'Cowper-Temple' religion, in our schools. I accept the truth of the taunt, and I regard it with the utmost satisfaction. The fact that this House of Commons, by a great majority, refused, tho under very great party and political provocation, to secularize the schools and to sanction the principle that the state has no concern with religious matters is to my mind the best of omens. I believe, indeed, that it is in this sign, in the instinctive unwillingness of the English people to de-spiritualize the state, that we, the upholders of the Establishment, shall ultimately conquer. The English people in certain moods may be persuaded to think that it would be wise, in Fuller's quaint phrase, to 'unchurch' the state; but I am convinced that when they reach the edge of the abyss they will always draw back and tell their guides that, logic or no logic, the road they mean to follow does not lead over a precipice."

The consistency of this course he expounds by thus showing that the Church of England is an undenominational church:

"To enjoy the right to be the national church a church must be comprehensive. It must be able to include within its body all who are willing and ready to be so included. Its gates must stand always open. Is the Church of England such a church, or capable of being such a church? Is she comprehensive? Has she the marks of a national church? I believe that she has. She was founded, or rather refounded, on compromise, and so on comprehension, for the one is but the result of the other. And if she obeys the law of her being she will, as time goes on, still further enlarge her borders. It was no accident, but a sign and assurance of her true nature, that the Church of England could at one and the same time contain such men as Maurice and Colenso, Pusey and Jowett, Stanley, Arnold, and Simeon. It is true that the bigots of the iron time tried to drive from the church many of those good men, but it is also true that the attempt failed, and that the law of the land proved amply strong enough to give them protection. Their continued presence in the church testified to the great truth that the Anglican communion could and would comprehend those who desired to be comprehended, no matter how much they might appear at the moment to differ in dogma from the majority of their fellow members in the national church."

Jeremy Taylor, the greatest of English theological writers, took exactly this position, he continues. All who accept the Apostles' Creed in England should be, and can be, included in the Established Church of England, a truly undenominational church. As Mr. Strachey puts it:

"Let them remember, however, that the view for which I contend is supported by the writings of some of the most thoughtful and loyal of churchmen. The Church of England never had a more pious, a more eloquent, or a more devout son than Jeremy Taylor, or one who, whether by his life or his opinions, deserved better the title of a true Christian. Yet in that greatest of English theological books, 'The Liberty of Prophesying,' a treatise in which religious passion and divine eloquence are blended with the temper of the philosopher and the reasonableness of the statesman, Jeremy Taylor in effect lays it down that our church may and should comprehend all who accept the Apostles' Creed. His work, that is, passes far beyond a mere plea for toleration, and becomes the very text-book of comprehension. Comprehension with him has no difficulties and hardly any limits. With him an error in doctrine, however great and however far-reaching, is no error, and, therefore, no obstacle to communion with other good men, provided it comes from an honest heart. Note that there is nothing throughout Jeremy Taylor's book of authority or of any obligation imposed by the church to believe this or that dogma. All that is required is a Christian integrity of purpose. Jeremy Taylor is indeed content to believe with his Master that the pure in heart shall see God, and shall be capable of working together for the attainment of the kingdom of heaven. At a time when there is so much public dispute concerning the fundamentals of Christianity, and whether the common ground of the churches has or has not any spiritual value, it is well worth while to re-read 'The Liberty of Prophesying.' I am convinced that any man who studies that work, sincerely and with an open mind will be forced to conclude that had he been alive to-day Jeremy Taylor must have confessed himself an adherent of the so-called Cowper-Temple religion. His book breathes the very spirit of undenominationalism and simple Bible Christianity. This spirit is, I believe, the authentic spirit of the Anglican communion, for our church is in truth an undenominational church."

---

**The Parable of the Fig-tree.**—Many who have been puzzled by the parable of the fig-tree will read with interest a brief note by W. S. Milne, of Adelaide, South Australia, in the London *Expository Times*. Says Mr. Milne:

"In the article 'Figs' in the Dictionary of the Bible, Professor Post says: 'We will not dispute the possibility of finding a winter fig or two on a tree (altho during a residence of thirty-three years in Syria we have searched and inquired in vain for them).' Curiously enough the morning after I had read this I was returning from an early service, and was passing a garden in which grew a fig-tree whose branches overhung the fence, and lo, on the pavement in front of me lay a dark blue ripe fig, a remainder of last season's crop, while the branches overhead were laden with young green unripe figs! Looking up carefully I subsequently perceived among the branches several of the last year's figs, dark blue, fully ripe, and burst, and alongside of them the young fresh unripe figs. In many respects I have found South Australia to throw light upon Bible scenery, etc., and here, I thought, was an instance, so that the opinion is probably correct that our Lord came to the fig-tree, 'not to find new figs, but to find and eat any figs of the last season which might have remained over on the tree.'"

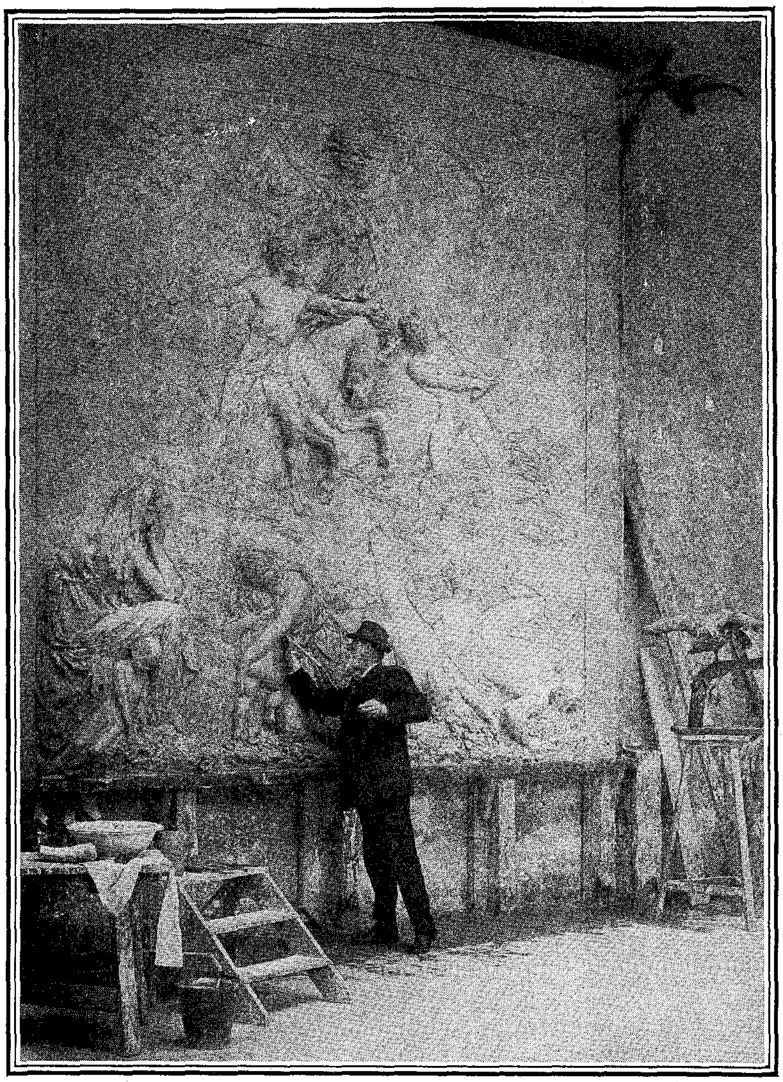
---

SEVERAL of our readers write us to refute the charge made by Mr. C. C. Martin in the New York *Tribune* and quoted in these columns that "it is well known that Leo XIII. included the Lourdes Litany in the Roman Breviary only upon the payment of nearly a million dollars." The short and sufficient answer to the charge is the fact that there is no Lourdes Litany in the Roman Breviary.

## LETTERS AND ART.

### REINHOLD BEGAS.

"WHAT Rodin is now, Begas was once," asserts *The Continental Correspondence* of Berlin, commenting upon the exhibition of the elder sculptor's work arranged in celebration of his seventy-fifth birthday by the Society of Berlin Artists. The comparison calls attention to that curious tendency in art by which the innovator of to-day becomes the emblem of conservatism for to-morrow. Rodin, to-day the most popular of living sculptors, appeals to the public's imagination as a fearless and inspired transgressor of tradition, while the tendency is to regard Begas as representative of an artistic fashion of the past. Yet Begas was once, as *The Correspondence* reminds us, "a bold assailant of the old, a courageous creator of the new"—the leader of a revolt against the classicism which dominated Europe in 1850. His revolutionary spirit invested his work with a "fresh, audacious, full-blooded life." We read:



REINHOLD BEGAS AT WORK IN HIS STUDIO.

"It was in this spirit that the *genre* groups which Begas completed after his return to Berlin were conceived: 'Pan and Psyche,' 'Venus Consoling Cupid,' 'Centaur and Nymphs,' as well as the magnificent female figures of 'The Bathers' and 'Susanne.' The fresh, original inventiveness, the sensuous warmth and life of these figures, their charming grace, the moving and living lines of the composition—all these were extraordinary novelties, hazardous enterprises, upon which the high priests of the antique school indignantly turned their backs. In the struggle which raged around the Schiller Monument in Berlin, the glimmering spark broke out into open flame. Begas received the commission, and not only did he cast aside the high pedestal, which had always seemed essential to the solemn old school, and set the people's poet right in the midst of the people, but also the sharply defined and individual characteristic of the poet's head, as well as the fresh and personal conception of the allegorical female figures which decorate the statue, indicated an unmistakable declaration of war against tradition.

"Begas was victorious in this instance, and his victory was a decisive one both as regards his own fame and the further development of the Berlin school of sculpture. Begas was soon the acknowledged head of this school. From this time forward his successive works established the fact that the fundamental qualities of his now rapidly developing art were a certain voluptuousness, warm-bloodedness, a delicate sense of beauty, and a certain genial freshness. As the portrayer of fine, spiritual female beauty he can hold his own when compared with any other master. Busts, such as that of Frau Hans Hopfen, of Frau Waldecker, above all, however, of his own wife, touch the highest point of excellence. . . . . . .

"Even the most modern audacities of the youngest sculptor prentices have to thank Begas, in the first place, for the possibility of their existing, for it was he who paved the way for the fresh, mobile, and pulsating plastic art of to-day."

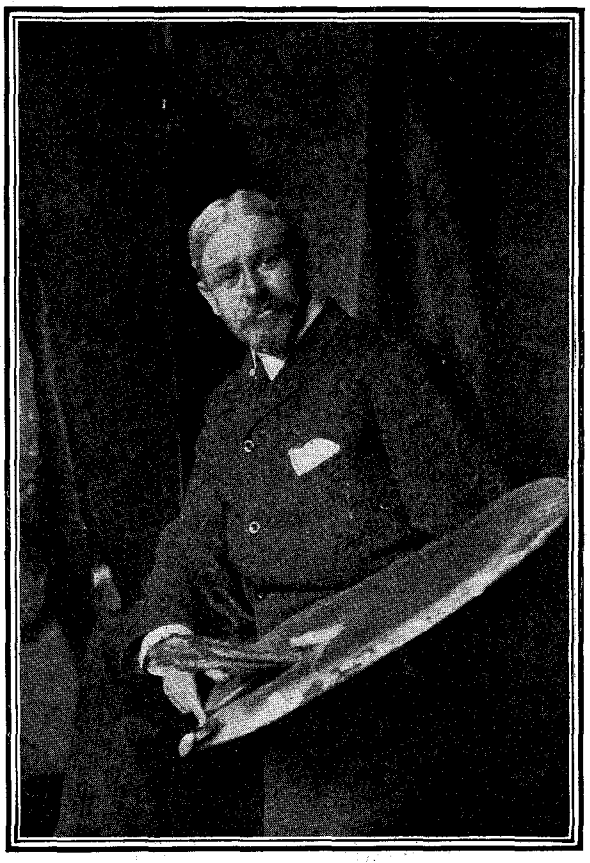
### WHITMAN'S SOURCES.

WHEN planning "Leaves of Grass" Whitman jotted down, among other notes for his own guidance, the following instruction: "Make no quotations and no reference to any other writers." Whether or not this rule of procedure has any relation to the fact, a fact it remains that Whitman is generally regarded as a wholly isolated phenomenon in literature, "a bolt out of the clear sky," as a writer in *The Evening Post* puts it. Even his numerous critics and biographers have hitherto had little to say about the sources from which either his message or his medium is derived. This omission is now made good by Mr. Bliss Perry, in his "Walt Whitman: His Life and Work." On the spiritual side Mr. Perry connects Whitman with the "oldest literatures of our Indo-European race," and with the Romanticist movement in Europe. "Few of the spiritual children of Rousseau, whether upon the Continent or in England, have borne so striking a resemblance to their parent," says Mr. Perry. He reminds us, further, that Whitman, "a Mystic by temperament and a Romanticist by literary kinship," came to intellectual maturity in the period of American Transcendentalism.

Turning to the formal derivation of "Leaves of Grass," Mr. Perry asserts that Whitman's "own essential model, after all is said, was the rhythmical patterns of the English Bible"; but he names as other influences Macpherson's "Poems of Ossian," the "Prophetic Books" of William Blake, Martin Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy," and the impassioned periods of certain orators of Whitman's day, among them Robert G. Ingersoll. The result, we are told, was a style "highly individual," yet "clearly related to other well-recognized modes of impassioned literary expression." To quote further:

"On one side it touches the 'prose poetry' of Carlyle and Emerson, De Quincey and Poe—writers with whom Whitman was familiar, and some of whom he had imitated in his earlier productions. Passages from 'Sartor Resartus' and from Emerson's 'Essays' have frequently been rearranged typographically, without any verbal alteration whatever, so as to look and sound like passages from 'Leaves of Grass.' . . . Whitman utilized freely the characteristic effects of both 'prose poetry' and oratory, but he varied these effects not only with prose rhythms, but with the tunes of lyric poetry. He admitted, furthermore, his indebtedness to music as suggesting rhythmical variations. . . . His impatience with the real or supposed restraints of formal art coincided, in fact, with the instinct for the 'return to nature' which had already been potent for more than a generation. William Blake, for example, in the preface to one of those 'Prophetic Books' which he composed in a language that was neither verse nor prose, declared: 'When this verse was first dictated to me I consider'd a Monotonous Cadence like that used by Milton & Shakespeare, & all writers of English Blank Verse, derived from the modern bondage of Rhyming to be a necessary and indispensibie part of the verse. But I soon found that in the mouth of a true Orator, such monotony was not only awkward, but as much a bondage as rhyme itself. I therefore have produced a variety in every line, both of cadences & number of syllables. Every word and every letter is studied and put into its place; the terrific numbers are reserved for the terrific parts, the mild & gentle for the mild and gentle parts, and the prosaic for inferior parts; all are necessary to each other. Poetry Fetter'd Fetters the Human Race!'

"This was doctrine after Whitman's own heart, and it was more widely accepted in the middle of the nineteenth century, both in England and America, than most present-day readers suspect. Among the New England Transcendentalists strict poetic form was often looked upon as a barrier, rather than an aid to expression."



MR. FRANK FOWLER,

An artist who credits to the art museums the fact that "an almost new set of faculties has developed among the class that forty years ago would have been contented with inartistic copies of Raphael and Titian."

But a far more striking model of rhythmical prose masking as poetry was also at hand, says Mr. Perry. This was a "lyrical soliloquy" by Samuel Warren in commemoration of the Crystal Palace Exhibition, published in 1851 under the title "The Lily and the Bee." Its real subject, the author states, is "Man—a unity," and according to Mr. Perry, "it uses almost every stylistic device now identified with Walt Whitman —catalog, ejaculation, apostrophe, epithet, and high astounding term." The following extracts serve to illustrate:

"In dusky, rainless Egypt now!
Mysterious memories come crowding round—
From misty Mizraim to Ibrahim—
Abraham! Joseph! Pharaoh's Plagues!
Shepherd Kings! Sesostris!
Cambyses! Xerxes! Alexander! Ptolemies! Antony! Cleopatra! Cæsar—
Isis! Osiris! Temples! Sphinxes! Obelisks! Alexandria!
The pyramids.
The Nile!
Napoleon! Nelson!
—Behold, my son, quoth the Royal Mother, this ancient wondrous country—destined scene of mighty doings—perchance of conflict, deadly tremendous, such as the world has never seen, nor warrior dreamed of.
Even now the attracting centre of world-wide anxieties.
On this spot see settled the eyes of sleepless Statesmen—
Lo! a British engineer, even while I speak, connects the Red Sea with the Mediterranean: Alexandria and Cairo made as one—

. . . . . . . . . . . .

"A unit unperceived
I sink into the living stream again!—
Nave, transept, aisles and Galleries,
Pacing untired; insatiate!
Touchstone of character! capacity! and knowledge!
Spectacle, now lost in the Spectators; then spectators in the spectacle!
Rich; poor; gentle; simple; wise; foolish; young; old; learned; ignorant; thoughtful; thoughtless; haughty; humble; frivolous; profound!"

It would be hard to find a more curious literary parallel to the structure of "Leaves of Grass," claims Mr. Perry. "There needs but a touch of genius," says a reviewer, "to fit the lines to stand with the most characteristic of Whitman's." Mr. Perry concludes that "Leaves of Grass" belongs to "no one accepted type of poetry," but is "a hybrid, with something of a hybrid's exotic and disturbing charm." But he adds that "a generation trained to the enjoyment of Monet's landscapes, Rodin's sculptures, and the music of Richard Strauss will not be repelled from Whitman merely because he wrote in an unfamiliar form."

## THE BENEFICENCE OF ART MUSEUMS.

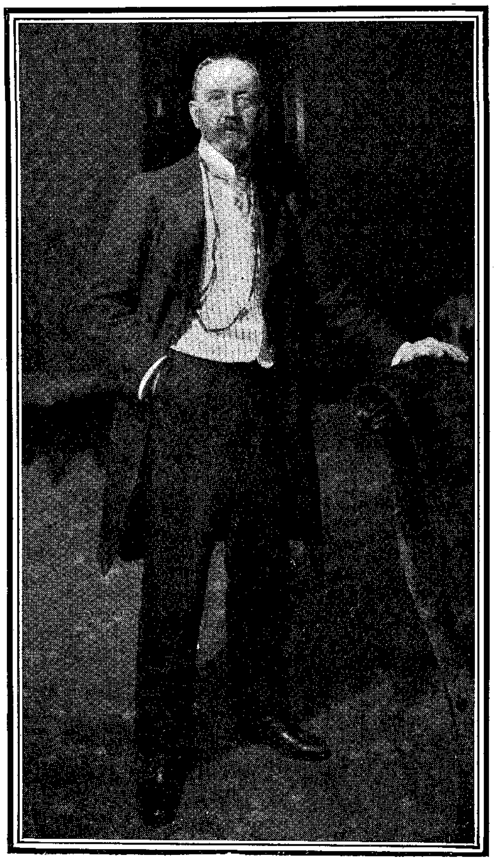
A NEW set of faculties has been developed in the general public, and "much common sense" has been introduced into art criticism, asserts Mr. Frank Fowler, by the modern art museum as represented by such institutions as the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York, the Fine Arts Academy of St. Louis, the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, the Corcoran Gallery of Washington, and the Art Museum of Boston. What passed for art criticism during long years, he reminds us, was "a kind of literatue bearing on esthetics and supplemented by inexact biographical data and unverified attributions." To quote further from Mr. Fowler's paper, which appears in *Scribner's Magazine:*

"It is personal study of the works themselves that has cleared up many misconceptions that have been created concerning them by writers who used art often as a beautiful theme. Theories in regard to the geographical position of the country, the climate, the environment; the government, democratic or monarchical, as affecting art; heredity, or the absence of hereditary influence; these have presented themselves to the art writer, and become subjects of thought and discussion by those who would penetrate the mystery of art creation. But a careful survey of the periods of production, and of the countries that have enriched the world by great works, show that art, like love, 'goes where it is sent,' and that nothing sure can be predicted of its rise or its decline. Much of this knowledge is of modern acquisition, and it has been attained through the facilities of study and inquiry afforded by museums and the many appliances of art reproduction whose basis is photography. . . . The familiarity thus gained is of the greatest service to the critic, while it has so stimulated the taste of the general public that an almost new set of faculties has developed among the class that forty years ago would have been contented with inartistic copies of Raphael and Titian. This new set of faculties coming into play extends the range of those pleasurable emotions that it is the province of art to excite. . . . The variety of faculties to which a well-equipped museum makes appeal is the measure of the human good it promotes. Form, color, beauty of metal, or perfection of porcelain, successful glazes or intricacies of carving, details of architecture, well-controlled design in bronzes or textiles, these are among the treasures that call for study and appreciation, that give the individual that mental 'fillip' which takes one out of oneself and stirs that unselfish excitement which is, in itself, a factor of health."

It is only of late years, Mr. Fowler continues, that the works of art in a museum have been arranged chronologically. As a consequence, he asserts, "painters who for centuries were misunderstood are being discovered for their true worth."

## WHY PLAYS SHOULD BE PRINTED.

MODERN plays should be printed and circulated as novels are printed and circulated, says the distinguished playwright Henry Arthur Jones, because this would "tend to raise the intellectual level of the drama, and with it the intellectual quality of the acting and the intellectual status of the actor"; it would "increase the popularity and interest of the acted drama"; it would improve the public taste; and the printed play would save the reader's time as compared with its longer but more popular rival, the novel. Fifteen years ago, when Mr. Jones first appealed to English and American dramatists to publish their plays, his action, as he himself tells us, was regarded by many critics as "a presumptuous attempt on the part of a mere playwriter to shove in among the worthy bidden guests of literature." Nevertheless, the publishing of plays is gradually becoming the custom in both countries. But while in England the practise meets with little encouragement from the public, in America, Mr. Jones asserts, "a steady demand is springing up for new editions of modern plays." This fact, he believes, is due indirectly to "the courageous and far-seeing action of Professor Baker at Harvard and Professor Phelps at Yale," who for some years have passed their students through a course of lectures and examinations in contemporary drama. Directing his appeal to the general reader, Mr. Jones, writing in *The Theatre Magazine* (New York), thus states the case for the printed play as against the modern novel:


Courtesy of "The Dramatic Mirror."

MR. HENRY ARTHUR JONES,

Whose latest play, "The Hypocrites," is one of the chief successes of the season in New York. Mr. Jones believes that current plays should be printed and circulated in competition with novels.

"A modern play can not be more foolish or banal, more destructive of whatever literary taste the general reader may possess, or more debilitating to his mind than the average novel wherewith he is wont to fodder himself.

"Any modern play which has obtained sufficient success upon the boards to be printed will probably contain elements of popular amusement and interest which will be exactly to the general reader's liking. Play-reading is rather difficult at first, and so far will provide the general reader with a new mental exercise; but after the first few attempts, when once its shorthand is mastered, play-reading becomes easy and stimulating, and will therefore provide the general reader with a new mental pleasure.

"A new modern play can be bought at about one-third of the price of a new modern novel.

"By buying plays and reading them the general reader will incidentally encourage the fine arts of acting and the drama, and so far advance the civilization and culture of his country.

"Chief of all reasons, a complete play can be read in about one-fifth of the time that is consumed in reading a novel of average length. This must needs have a powerful argument in countries like England and America, where time is said to be money—with such strange results. For my proposal is thus seen to be neither more nor less than an endowment of the general reader with perpetual floods of leisure—a charter of ransom to him from the exhausting slavery of the free library of fiction. As it were with a stroke of the pen, with the easy magnificence of a millionaire signing deeds of gift to every parish in America and England, I instantly restore to teeming millions of readers four-fifths of the sweet passing scanty hours they were about to squander so rashly; setting them free to regain their self-respect, or to back horses, or to attend football matches, or to twiddle their thumbs. But if my endowment of the general reader with this vast stretch of leisure gives me any claim to the disposal of it, I would suggest to him that in all fairness one-half of it be given up to reading more plays, and the other half to the deep and earnest consideration of what he shall read further. Surely this latter occupation would be a wise and profitable one for the general reader in America and England."

Mr. Jones goes on to tell of a curious prejudice many managers and actors have against the publication of plays in which they are currently appearing. Protesting against this prejudice he says:

"Surely in France the art of acting, as well as the art of the drama, stands upon an immeasurably higher level than in England; and this is partly due to the differentiation in the public mind of the art of the drama from the art of acting. Both are judged in their due relation to each other, and both are judged on their respective merits instead of being carelessly muddled together. The printing of plays tends to secure that the actor and the author shall each receive his rightful guerdon. And in weighing the advantages and disadvantages which would accrue to the actor were every play to be published simultaneously with its production, he may be asked to reflect that the printing and reading of plays tend to raise the intellectual level of the drama, and with it the intellectual quality of the acting and the intellectual status of the actor. No actor who respects nad loves his art, no actor who desires to see it established in the national esteem on the only right and safe ground, can consistently object to the immediate publication of a play on the eve or on the morrow of its production.

"That such a course would not lower the dignity or deserved popularity of the actor is proved, as I have said, by the example of France, where great all-round acting is common in all her large cities; where acting is judged and honored as the intellectual exponent and companion of an intellectual drama which playgoers read as well as witness, and which they discuss and judge as literature. When this point of view is seized by actors I hope they will not be found averse to the publication of current plays. On talking over the matter with a leading American actor I was delighted to find him at one with me in desiring that the immediate publication and circulation of plays may become an established custom among us. If such a custom became general in America and England it would tend to increase the popularity and influence of the acted drama with that large section of the educated and cultivated public who now stand aloof from the theater. . . . . . .

"A widely spread interest in the printed drama is at once the means and the sign, the cause and the effect, of a general uplifting of the theater, and incidentally of the art of acting. The absence of any interest in the printed drama is to-day, and in our civilization, the mark of a sunken public taste, and of a national drama that does not pretend or care to be anything essentially different from a child's toy-shop."

---

**Our Strenuous Authors.**—With due acknowledgments to various writers of "literary paragraphs," *Punch* prints the following interesting items:

"Mr. Percy Pott-Boileau, who makes a point of traveling 50,000 miles every year, is at present on the top of Popocatepetl, correcting the proofs of his new short story for *The Monthly Paralyzer*.

"It is stated on good authority that one of our younger novelists, who has in his time played the rôles of chimney-sweep, pirate, cinematograph-operator, bull-puncher, and steward of an L.C.C. steamboat, is about to visit Patagonia, Dawson City, and

Peckham Rye, in order to obtain material for his autumn volume of 1907.

"Mrs. Banbury Crosse, who is suffering from nervous prostration in consequence of seeing her forthcoming volume of poems—'Harmonies of Rest'—through the press, will go five times round the world before essaying a new lyric.

"There is an interesting paper in the current monthly issue of *The Three-Weekly Review*, entitled 'Was Lamb Really Great?' The writer points out, with some cogency we think, that it is rather an ungracious task to attempt any estimate of the work of an author who was never a deck-hand, never owned a motor-car, and whose travels seldom took him further afield than Hertfordshire or Hampshire. Had he lived in this age of cheap travel he might have acquired a prose style of real merit. In the same paper the well-known deficiencies of Addison's style are attributed to the fact that he never visited Peru or the Tibetan highlands."

## THE REASON DICKENS IS NEGLECTED.

THE present neglect of Dickens is not due to the fact that he grossly exaggerates, but that he exaggerates the wrong thing, that is to say, the thing with which we are not in sympathy. With this assertion Mr. G. K. Chesterton flouts current critical views of Dickens, and removes the blame from the shoulders of the novelist to those of "our own time and taste." Dickens, we are told in the critical study just issued by that writer, was the best opponent we have of the "clear" and "happy philosophy" of liberalism bequeathed by the French Revolution, whose "main idea was the idea of human equality." He was, says Mr. Chesterton, "the voice in England of this humane intoxication and expansion, this encouraging of anybody to be anything. His best books are a carnival of liberty." Since the day of Dickens there have appeared two movements in literary criticism which have worked harm to his preeminence. The "Realists" and their enemies, the "Symbolists," it is pointed out, have both been enemies of Dickens because they have banished the "atmosphere of popular optimism" in which he reveled. What they have not banished is the "exaggeration" which, strange to say, is held up as Dickens's chief literary sin. In characteristic manner Mr. Chesterton attacks this inconsistency in the following:

"Exaggeration is the definition of art. That both Dickens and the moderns understood art is, in its inmost nature, fantastic. Time brings queer revenges, and while the Realists were yet living, the art of Dickens was justified by Aubrey Beardsley. But men like Aubrey Beardsley were allowed to be fantastic, because the mood which they overstrained and overstated was a mood which their period understood. Dickens overstrains and overstates a mood our period does not understand. The truth he exaggerates is exactly this old Revolution sense of infinite opportunity and boisterous brotherhood. And we resent his undue sense of it because we ourselves have not even a due sense of it. We feel troubled with too much where we have too little; we wish he would keep it within bounds. For we are all exact and scientific on subjects we do not care about. We all immediately detect exaggeration in an exposition of Mormonism or a patriotic speech from Paraguay. We all require sobriety on the subject of the sea serpent. But the moment we begin to believe a thing ourselves, that moment we begin easily to overstate it; and the moment our souls become serious our words become a little wild. And certain moderns are thus placed toward exaggeration. They permit any writer to emphasize doubts, for instance, for doubts are their religion, but they permit no man to emphasize dogmas. If a man be the mildest Christian they smell 'cant'; but he can be a raving windmill of pessimism, and they call it 'temperament.' If a moralist paints a wild picture of immorality, they doubt its truth, they say that devils are not so black as they are painted. But if a pessimist paints a wild picture of melancholy, they accept the whole horrible psychology, and they never ask if devils are as blue as they are painted."

The somersault that our age has taken is illustrated in the case of those who, while admiring exaggeration, yet withhold admiration from Dickens. Mr. Chesterton says:

"They know what it is to feel a sadness so strange and deep that only impossible characters can express it; they do not know what it is to feel a joy so vital and violent that only impossible characters can express that. They know that the soul can be so sad as to dream naturally of the blue faces of the corpses of Baudelaire; they do not know that the soul can be so cheerful as to dream naturally of the blue face of Major Bagstock. . . . To them the impossibilities of Dickens seem much more impossible than they really are, because they are already attuned to the opposite impossibilities of Maeterlinck."

To see the greatness of Dickens, we must, says Mr. Chesterton, "understand this old limitless hilarity and human confidence, at least enough to be able to endure it when it is pushed a great deal too far."

Mr. Chesterton expresses his faith that the braver world of Dickens will certainly return, and brings forward his very habit of exaggeration as his safeguard against eclipse. We read:

"It is not the creators of the impossible who will suffer from the process of time. Mr. Barnaby can never be any more impossible than he was when Dickens made him. The writers who will obviously suffer from time will be the careful and realistic writers; the writers who have observed every detail of the fashion of this world which passeth away. It is surely obvious that there is nothing so fragile as a fact, that a fact flies away quicker than a fancy. A fancy will endure for two thousand years. For instance, we all have fancy for an entirely fearless man, a hero; and the Achilles of Homer still remains. But exactly the thing we do not know about Achilles is how far he was possible. The realistic narrators of the time are all forgotten (thank God); so we can not tell whether Homer slightly exaggerated or wildly exaggerated or did not exaggerate at all, the personal activity of a Mycenæan captain in battle; for the fancy has survived the facts. So the fancy of Podsnap may survive the facts of English commerce; and no one will know whether Podsnap was possible, but only know that he is desirable, like Achilles."

You may easily find Dickens vulgar if you can not see that he is divine, says Mr. Chesterton; and "if you can not laugh with him, you can undoubtedly laugh at him." To those who see only unreality in the world as portrayed by Dickens Mr. Chesterton makes this appeal:

"Let us sympathize, if only for an instant, with the hopes of the Dickens period, with that cheerful trouble of change. If democracy has disappointed you, do not think of it as a burst bubble, but at least as a broken heart, an old love-affair. Do not sneer at the time when the creed of humanity was on its honeymoon; treat it with the dreadful reverence that is due to youth. For you, perhaps, a drearier philosophy has covered and eclipsed the earth. The fierce poet of the Middle Ages wrote 'Abandon hope all ye who enter here' over the gates of the lower world. The emancipated poets of to-day have written it over the gates of this world. But if we are to understand the story which follows, we must erase that apocalyptic writing, if only for an hour. We must re-create the faith of our fathers, if only as an artistic atmosphere. If, then, you are a pessimist, in reading this story, forego for a little the pleasures of pessimism. Dream for one mad moment that the grass is green."

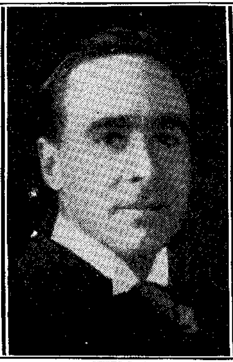
**Japanese in Roman Characters.**—The most perfect of ancient languages had the least letters in its alphabet. The Greek alphabet was supplanted in Europe by the simpler, clearer Roman letters, and these letters conquered the European world, as they are now, according to a writer in *La Revue* (Paris), about to conquer Japan with its 214 written characters. Indeed, they have begun to do so.

"The committee appointed four years ago by the Japanese Government to consider the question whether the Chinese characters now in use under the sanction of the Tokyo Minister of Public Instruction should give place to the Latin alphabet has not yet sent in their report. Without waiting any longer for their decision a group of educators have associated themselves for the purpose of promoting the use of the Roman characters. The new society numbers among its members Mr. Hayashi, formerly

Ambassador to London and at present Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Japanese Cabinet. Under the auspices of this society is published a review in the Japanese language, printed in Roman characters, which must prove of immense help to foreigners studying the native tongue of Japan."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## WHAT THE CRITICS HAVE SAID OF THE EARLY AUTUMN'S BEST-SELLING BOOKS.

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.


WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Courtesy of Harper & Bros.
MARGARET DELAND.

Copyright, 1906, by Doubleday, Page & Co.
RUDYARD KIPLING.

UPTON SINCLAIR.

Copyright, 1905 by Chas. Scribner's Sons.
F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

The selection of the books here named as those now selling best in the United States has been made by THE LITERARY DIGEST after consulting the exhaustive reports published in *The Bookman* and New York *Tribune*, this information being confirmed or supplemented by fresh inquiries made among booksellers just before THE LITERARY DIGEST for this week went to press. Believing that readers will be interested in knowing how far the public taste, as shown in sales, has been a consequence (or perhaps it would be better to say, a confirmation) of the opinions of expert critics, a summary is here given of many notable reviews of these books. Whenever it was possible, care has been taken to present dissenting views as well as favorable ones. Several hundred reviews altogether have been consulted in order to make these summaries adequately representative.

---

**Chambers,** Robert W. The Fighting Chance. With illustrations by A. B. Wenzel. 12mo, pp. 499. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

*The Outlook* commends Mr. Chambers's book for its "vigorous writing" and says "it will be one of the most widely read novels of the season," but, as a picture of society, finds it "depressing." "One feels," says the writer, "that the artist has used too coarse and glaring colors to depict his contemporaries and that the exception is made to appear the rule."

Mary Moss, writing in *The Bookman*, finds the story "completely readable," but "the abundant and interesting material is not thoroughly digested," while "the descriptions, however brilliant, suffer from an element of quick journalism." If the book "were a shade less talented, you would pass it by as a clever, readable book not calling for serious consideration."

The New York *Sun* described it as "a tale of inherited fires" and again as "an eventful tale, vividly told and well calculated to be popular." It predicts that there will be "a plenty of readers who will consider it not a bit too astonishing."

*The Churchman* remarks that "tho full of life and emotion, the story is somewhat depressing, for tho the interplay of character arouses interest, none of the actors in the drama claims our respect. Impulsive emotionalism alternating with sordid selfishness, and faithlessness in every relation of life, characterize the action."

*Life* describes it as "exciting," "steadily and absorbedly readable," "full of tangible and likable people," and "an interesting, if a somewhat bold, experiment." It adds that Mrs. Wharton's "House of Mirth," "almost character for character, is transposed into the key of idealism."

*The Nation* declares that it will have "a certain value for shop-girls and dry-goods clerks solicitous to know what to wear, what to say, and what to do in unwonted social emergencies: it is hard to see why any other class of readers should take it too seriously." This paper admitted, however, that "with all its palpable defects upon it, this novel was framed for popularity," but it was "emphatically not for the literary epicure."

The Boston *Herald* finds the characters "skilfully drawn types of the sensuous, frivolous New-York smart set; the dialog rapid and sparkling; the sentiment strong and impulsive; and the love-passages sketched with marked grace."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* declares it to be "unique in conception, written in strong and picturesque language, the author showing his versatility by his far-reaching insight into feminine nature."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* is impressed by the "resourcefulness and vitality which it everywhere displays, by its unhackneyed plot, originality in portraiture, and by its virile strength."

**Churchill,** Winston. Coniston. 12mo, pp. 543. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

In *The Dial*, of Chicago, William Morton Payne gives this work "due recognition for its idealism, its close observation, and its genuine human interest," but does not ignore "its incoherent structure, its superficial characterization, its long-windedness, its affected pose, and its slovenly diction."

Among other Western papers giving favorable notices is the Chicago *Tribune*, which says the author has "created a character which is at once menacing and amusing, detestable and pathetic," and "has written nothing so clever and varied in delineation or so warm in feeling." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* declared that "if the long-sought-for has not arrived in this picture of American life and character, the waiting public and yearning critic must be hard to please." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* described the drawing of the character of Jethro as" a masterpiece of literature."

Among the dissenters are the New York *Evening Sun* and the New York *Evening Post*. The former complains that "some of us ask for a novel, and we get—a political tract." The latter asserts that the writer has "mainly a superficial skill—the skill of a great carpenter, and not of a creative architect."

Some of the English papers have already given attention to the book. *The Spectator*, of London, says it "suffers from lack of concentration," but it is "a story in which sentiment and politics are very ingeniously combined." It thinks "the canvas perhaps rather crowded with portraits, but there are very few that we could wish away." *The Saturday Review* says it describes, "with extraordinary insight, the career of a provincial New-England boss"; Mr. Churchill has "written a fine novel," and the story of Jethro's ward is "a fine romance."

**Corelli,** Marie. The Treasure of Heaven: A Romance of Riches. With author's portrait. 12mo, pp. 427. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Many reviewers show quite as much interest in the portrait of Miss Corelli, given as a frontispiece (the first portrait she has authorized), as they do in the story itself. The New York *Evening Sun* heads its review with the line "A Portrait of Marie Corelli with a Novel appended." The New York *World* is glad to find her "a plump and exceptionally pleasing person, with an air of her own and much becoming lace about her gown." As for the story, she "has indulged in a literary play-spell," instead of exhibiting "an overpowering desire to remold the scheme of things entire."

The Providence *Journal* marvels that readers should "help swell the circulation of Miss Corelli's foolish books." "She touches nothing," it adds, "that she does not befoul; society, journalism, politics, the church—all come in for her vehement vulgarity; she is the common scold among novelists, and no application of the critical ducking-stool will cure her."

The Baltimore *Sun* says her novel "reminds us of a beautiful garden inhabited by loathsome ghouls." But the Charleston *News and Courier* thinks that while the novel is "too preachy and too polemical," it is nevertheless "a strong and moving story, its leading ideas being well conceived and some of the characters full of life and reality."

*The Nation* remarks that the novel "by no means is lacking in power; lacking in distinction it of course is; but it has more dignity of substance and less indignity of style than anything of hers we have hitherto read." It adds that "it would be easy to make game of this book, but there are many worse kinds of fiction."

*The Independent* calls it "another of Miss Corelli's series of tracts for the times in romantic form." Commenting on the portrait, it says "she looks just like her books. *Le style c'est la femme.*"

*Life* finds it "padded with grandiloquent and affected descriptions and constantly interrupted by passages suggestive of what in the days of our fathers was called a common scold." Miss Corelli "grows constantly less tolerant of life as she finds it," and "to make a fiction a cart-tail for street oratory is neither good art nor good company."

The Boston *Transcript* says the author "never before has maintained the iconoclastic pose so persistently and so uninterruptedly." To her the world is "a place alone for the depths of hatred or the heights of love." Her explanatory note concerning the portrait is "appalling in its egotism."

**Deland,** Margaret. The Awakening of Helena Richie. Illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark. 12mo, pp. 357. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

The reviews of this novel are, with scarcely any exception, laudatory. *The Nation* declares that the author's problem, "tho tangled, is not unthinkable, and she has solved it in terms of high philosophy, deep religion, and broad commonsense." To the Boston *Advertiser* the story is "ethically sound and most artistically finished, broadly human in all its phrases, and its author's finest creation." The Boston *Herald* finds that the author has "never done anything finer than this powerful story," in which "she leads her reader to the realm of high ideals and bestows of her best in humorous, wise, and tender fashion."

Among the religious papers comes *Zion's Herald*, which says the plot is "admirably managed"; and the author has "done a noble work," while *The Congregationalist* is charmed by its "entire wholesomeness, its humor and geniality," and its author has achieved "a literary triumph of no common sort."

Mrs. Rice, in the New York *Times Saturday Review*, describes it as "flawless in literary form, penetrated through and through with an 'inward spiritual grace'; surely it must come to its own—a permanent place among the books that abide." *The Bookman* says the author has "proved herself the creator, not merely the finely equipped and enjoyable story-teller." The Philadelphia *North American* says it is "a profoundly moving and dramatic story," and "deserves to be ranked among the chief examples of American imaginative writing."

Western papers gave forth no dissenting voices. *The Dial*, of Chicago, calls the book "a very beautiful and impressive story, made out of comparatively simple material, but having in it the essence of spiritual tragedy"; the Chicago *Tribune* calls it "one of the most delicate studies ever produced by an American woman"; the *Record Herald* says it is "an admirable novel, whether viewed as a story of action, a work of fine literary fragrance, a moral drama, or an idealized transcript of real life"; the Cleveland *Leader* praises it for "its strength, its simplicity, its serenity, its stateliness"; calls it "the greatest novel of the day," and adds that "magnificent as it is, it nowise exhausts the author's power, or even comes within hailing distance of her horizon"; while the Indianapolis *News* remarks that tho the theme is "old and everlasting," Mrs. Deland has "set it in transcendent freshness."

**Kipling,** Rudyard. Puck of Pook's Hill. Illustrated by Arthur Rackham. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

*The Nation* finds in Mr. Kipling's book "fresh evidence that his gift was merely in abeyance" and another proof of "his amazing versatility." He "works on a smaller scale than Scott, but within his limits he shows similar powers of reconstructing by imagination an age that has vanished." The New York *Tribune* remarks how, after having "wandered off into the distance to play with strange toys," "the old Kipling has come back and recovered his wand while he is still in his prime." The New York *Times Saturday Review* finds a moral and political purpose in the book, and adds that he is "one of the strongest factors in the development of the English language."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says it is "bound to be widely read by young and old"; and the New York *Evening Mail* is sure that, if it were to read the book as the work of a new author, it would be charmed by it, and that "it will do the whole English-speaking world, juvenile or grown-up, good to read it and get into the spirit of the Old Things by means of it."

So runs the chorus. But the New York *Evening Sun* wishes Kipling "would only sink the Empire and forget that he was ever its press agent." For him "there is only one thing that signifies to-day—what does this or that mean to the Empire?" But in spite of "the disadvantages of the political obsessions that weigh it down, there breathes through 'Puck' something of that evanescent grace and charm of childhood that was the most beautiful thing in 'They.' But then, that confounded political twist does its work."

**Smith,** F. Hopkinson. The Tides of Barnegat. Illustrated in colors. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Springfield *Republican* is inclined to the opinion that, with the possible exception of "Caleb West," this book is "the strongest Mr. Smith has yet written," and that the novel "quite deserves the popularity it will have." But this reviewer finds "an organic weakness in the book," while the construction "creaks like one of Caleb West's derricks." In the actual execution, however, the author "has perhaps never been happier," the whole book being "full of a life and vigor that come only, or at least most easily, from intimate knowledge."

*The Nation* says, "the story goes wider and deeper than any of its predecessors; if with less perfection of construction than the short stories, it is the most ripe in the novel." Mrs. Rice in the New York *Times Saturday Review* says, "the interest of the book is unrelaxing, its execution that of the master craftsman."

*The Independent* declares that Mr. Smith "is nothing if not emphatic in delineating the characters of his new story; indeed so emphatic is he that readers quite lose the pleasure of discovering for themselves what the book people stand for." He "writes of the sea like the artist and ocean-lover that he is. The storm at the close is no stage tempest." The Philadelphia *North American* says the story "should earnestly engage the attention of most readers because of its innate sincerity, genial and unforced humor, genuine dramatic power, and vitalizing originality."

Among the Western papers may be cited the Cleveland *Leader*, which declares that "it is far and away the strongest, the most genuine and artistic in its big themes of anything Mr. Smith has ever written," and believes "he will be willing to be passed on to posterity by it."

---

The reader will have observed that of these seven books only one has met with universal approbation from the reviewers—Mrs. Deland's "The Awakening of Helena Richie." It would be a source of satisfaction if we could know that this fine piece of literary art possessed in point of sales a corresponding exceptional rank. One at least of the other books was known a month ago to have passed the two hundred thousandth mark. Toward that book, however, the reviewers were not uniformly cordial. From this it would seem that if there be any finality in book-reviews, "Helena Richie" ought to have done better than "Coniston."

Four other books as named below (and

making ten in all for this list) came well toward the front within this period:

**Beach,** Rex E. The Spoilers. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Harper & Bro. $1.50.

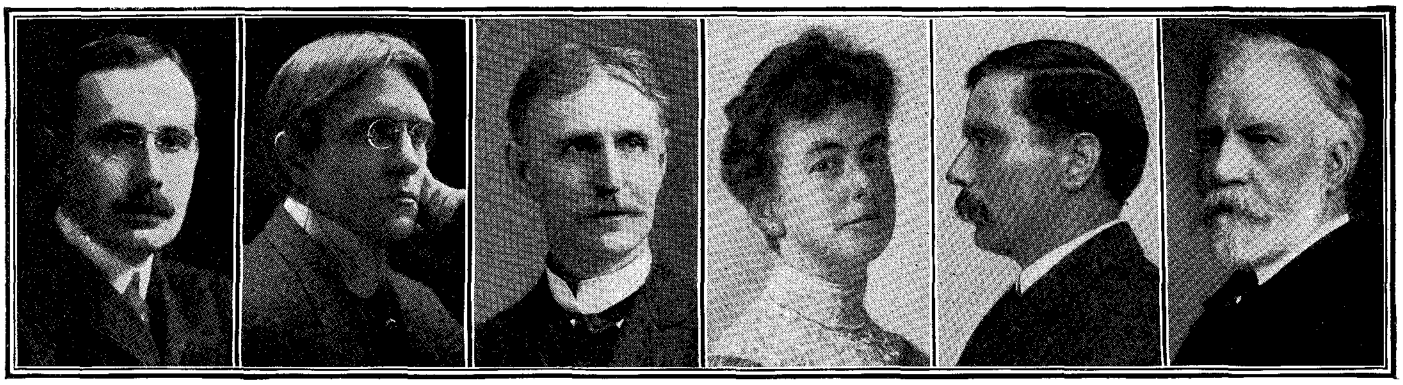
**Hornblow,** Arthur. The Lion and the Mouse. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

**Sinclair,** Upton. The Jungle. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

**Van Hutten,** Baroness Pam Decides. Illustrated. 12mo. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

In the summer "The Jungle" for a time was generally reported as leading all other books, but, with the arrival of competitors in the early autumn, it began to recede from its place until it has probably now been surpassed by at least a dozen books. Reviews of "The Jungle" have been mainly concerned with its importance as an exposure of abuses in the stock-yards and packing-houses of Chicago. Few critics have discussed its literary side. Those which did, gave in the main unfavorable judgments. The New York *Evening Post* pointed out that Mr. Sinclair "had not the air of pitying his creation—in fact, he appeared to exult in a misery so useful to controversial purposes—but of hating what we may call the comfortable class of the community." *The Independent* applied to the author's talents the term "flyblowing" and intimated that a strain of decadence is discoverable in his choice of materials.

## A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.



RALPH HENRY BARBOUR, CHAS. G. D. ROBERTS. WILLIAM SCHUYLER. ALICE PRESCOTT SMITH. H. G. WELLS. RICHARD WHITEING.

**Abbot,** Francis Ellingwood. The Syllogistic Philosopy or Prolegomena to Science. Two vols. 8vo, pp. xiv–317–376. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

**Barbour,** Ralph Henry. The Crimson Sweater. With illustrations by C. M. Relyea. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

**Barron,** Marcel Levignet. 12mo, pp. 358. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

**Beatty,** Arthur, Ph.D. Swinburne's Poems Selected and Edited. Handy Volume Classics. Pocket edition. 18mo, pp. xvii–271. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

**Bell,** Alexander Graham. Lectures upon the Mechanism of Speech. Reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the First Summer Meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf. 12mo, pp. 129. Illustrated with diagram. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1 net.

**Bierce,** Ambrose. The Cynic's Word Book. 12mo, pp. 234. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

**Blaisdell,** Etta Austin and Mary Frances. Boy Blue and His Friends. Illustrated. Square 12mo, pp. 165. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

**Brown,** Alice. The County Road. 12mo, pp. 341. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

**Butler,** Ellis Parker. Perkins of Portland. Perkins the Great. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 135. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.

**Carr,** R. H. Plutarch's Lives of Coriolanus, Cæsar, Brutus, and Antoninus in North's translation. 12mo, pp. xxxv–280. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

**Crowell's Thin Paper Series.** Burns's Complete Poetical Works, with a biographical sketch by Nathan Haskell Dole, pp. xxxviii–442; Boswell's Johnson, edited by Mowbray Morris, 2 volumes, pp. xxi–590–609; Browning's Poems, with a biographical sketch by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, pp. xxviii–512; Carlyle's French Revolution, 2 volumes, pp. vi–361, vi–435; Cervantes's Don Quixote, translated with introduction and notes by John Ormsby, pp. xc–444, xiv–560; Dumas's Monte Cristo, 2 volumes, revised translation with biographical sketch by Adolphe Cohn, pp. xv–539–555; Hugo's Les Misérables, translated by Isabel F. Hapgood, 2 volumes, pp. 480, 607; Keats's Complete Poetical Works, with notes and appendices by H. Buxton Forman, pages xx–661; Shelley's Complete Poetical Works, with introduction and notes by Edward Dowden, pp. viii–705; Scott's Complete Poetical Works, with an introduction by Charles Eliot Norton, pp. xxvii–770; Tennyson's Poems, with introduction by Eugene Parsons, pp. xxi–713; Whittier's Poems, with a biographical sketch by Nathan Haskell Dole, pp. xxii–395. Each 12mo, with frontispiece. Limp leather. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25 per vol.

Will the popular book of the future be a thin-paper book? Modern home conditions, combined with the increase in the number of books and of those who want them, do promise in time to lead us to that result. Already we have had from London some most acceptable thin-paper editions of Shakespeare, Dickens, and other writers. We are therefore glad to see that *in this country* an extended series of thin-paper classics has been undertaken. Twelve authors are represented in the present single output, and all are "books which no library should be without." Considering that they are bound in flexible leather, the price is remarkably low. We have only one plea to make in their behalf—a little better ink and press-work are needed.

**Dudeney,** Mrs. Henry. The Battle of the Weak; or, Gossips Green. Illustrations by Paul Hardy. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

**Emerson,** Ralph Waldo. Representative Men. Seven lectures. Edited, with notes and an introduction, by Philo Melvyn Buck, Jr. 24mo, pp. xxxviii–221. New York: The Macmillan Co. 25 cents.

**Findlater,** Jane H. The Ladder to the Stars. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

**Forbush,** William Byron. Ecclesiastes in the Metre of Omar. With an introductory essay on Ecclesiastes and the Rubaiyat. 8vo, pp. 105. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25. net.

**French,** Allen. Pelham and His Friend Tim. Illustrated by Ch. Grunwald. 12mo, pp. x–391. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

**Knollys,** George. Ledgers and Literature. 12mo. pp. 176. New York: John Lane Co.

**Knox,** George William. The Spirit of the Orient. Illustrated. 1-mo, pp. xvii–307. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 net.

**Lansdale,** Maria Hornor. The Chateaux of Touraine. Illustrated. Large 8vo, pp. xviii–363. with pictures by Jules Guérin and by photographs. New York: The Century Co. $6 net.

**Larned,** J. N. Books, Culture, and Character. 18mo, pp. 187. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

**Laughlin,** J. Lawrence. Industrial America. Berlin Lectures of 1906. With maps and diagrams. pp. x–261. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

**Lent,** Edward B. Cupid's Middleman. Illustrated by H. B. Matthews. 12mo, pp. 336. New York. Cupples & Leon. $1.50.

**Lodge,** Henry Cabot. A Frontier Town, and Other Essays. Small 8vo, pp. 274. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Several of Senator Lodge's papers here collected were originally prepared as addresses for historical or commemorative occasions. The "frontier town," for example, is Greenfield, Mass., the 150th anniversary of whose incorporation was celebrated in 1903. The paper on Senator Hoar was prepared in 1905 as a memorial address before the Legislature of Massachusetts. Other essays are from periodicals or books, and deal, among other subjects, with "the Senate," "History," "Samuel Adams," and "Franklin."

**Martin,** Benjamin Ellis and Charlotte M. The Stones of Paris. In History and Letters. New edition in one volume. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 581. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

**Miller,** J. R., D.D. A Heart Garden. 16mo, pp. 300. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 68 cts.

**Moffat,** Mary Maxwell. Queen Louisa of Prussia. With 20 full-page illustrations. 8vo, pp. viii–323. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

**Nesbit,** E. The Railway Children. With drawings by C. E. Brock. 12mo, pp. x–309. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

**Newcomb,** Simon. Side-Lights on Astronomy and Kindred Fields of Popular Science: Essays and Addresses. Illustrated. pp. 350. Harper & Bros. New York: $2 net.

There is a wide field of entertaining information in Professor Newcomb's book, whose prominent theme is that of the structure, extent, and duration of the universe. One can depend upon the accuracy of the information offered—the writer's name and distinguished position are guaranty for that; and one can be sure of picturesque treatment of a subject of the most absorbing interest.

In the light of the growing body of romance concerning the planet Mars, for instance, it is of value to the general reader to be informed by a conservative scholar how much has been scientifically established concerning that planet, which has in popular imagination been peopled with a race of superior beings. The subjects treated are mainly those concerning the starry heavens, the objects of study, and the means whereby the study is accomplished. To some extent the writer has included subjects of general scientific interest, not all abstract in nature, as may be seen from the fact that, for one, the outlook for the flying-machine receives consideration.

**Page,** Thomas Nelson. On Newfound River. Illustrated from drawings by John Edwin Jackson. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Sixteen years have passed since Mr. Page charmed a generation of readers with this love-story of his native Virginia. But it was not in those days the handsome book it is now from the press of De Vinne, with a beautiful cover and the delightful pictures in colors by Mr. Jackson. Nor is it precisely the same story. Mr. Page tells us that he has enlarged the work by certain additions, with a view to making it more complete and giving a somewhat fuller reflection of the life it undertakes to mirror, somewhat as he did before with "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stick." But no attempt has been made "to change it into a novel, or even to enlarge it beyond its original scope."

**Parsons,** Mrs. Clement. Garrick and His Circle. 8vo, pp. 417. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.75 net.

The chief fault in Mrs. Parsons's book is its diffuseness. Its chief value lies in eighteen separate sketches, with the great little actor forming the central figure. We have Garrick in the Litchfield days, with Dr. Johnson when the lexicographer is the recurrent motive, accompanied by an incidental quaver from Boswell. We have the London of Peg Woffington's day, with its grace and its faithlessness; Mrs. Garrick, with her rare devotion; Garrick the author and the clubman—in fact, Garrick in many diversified phases of his interesting life. At the end we have a picture of the times in which we feel the impress of the player's personality, but we miss perspective, we lose distinctness, through having to bear in mind so many Garricks and so many unimportant persons who in the course of events come across his path.

The author has done her work thoroughly, however, and carefully; such research commands respect, because of what it exacts in the gathering. Students will find her volume a mine of information, and an available reference-book, with its commendable bibliography and appropriate illustrations.

**Porter,** Gen. Horace. Campaigning with Grant. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xviii–546. New York: The Century Co.

**Prescott,** William H., the Complete Works of. With a life of Prescott, by George H. Ticknor. Popular edition. Twelve volumes. Small 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $12 per set. [Sold only in sets.]

As here arranged, we have in the order named "Philip II. (2 vols.)," "The Conquest of Peru" (2 vols.), "Charles V." (2 vols.), "Ferdinand and Isabella" (2 vols.), "The Conquest of Mexico" (2 vols.), "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies" (1 vol.), and Ticknor's "Life of Prescott" (1 vol.). Each volume has a frontispiece portrait, and the "life" in addition has several views. The type employed is sufficiently large to be read with ease. The paper is good and the binding fit. Each separate work has a good index. In general the edition is a desirable one, the price being quite moderate for so much paper and printing.

**Pyle,** Katherine. Nancy Rutledge. Illustrated by the author. 12mo, pp. 206. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

**Quimby,** Alden W. Valley Forge: A Tale. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25.

**Roberts,** Charles G. D. The Heart that Knows. 12mo, pp. 378. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Roberts's new novel has all the characteristics of his previous work, with *some* additional distinction. It is the world he loves and understands so well that he writes about, the region at the head of the Bay of Fundy with its primitive race into whose veins has passed the strength of the tides, and whose rude, untutored lives have caught something of the glamour and mystery of the sea. The central theme of the story—the love of a young sailor for Luella Warden, the village beauty—while simple in its essence, is treated in a highly artistic manner. Jealousy invading the paradise of love is a world-old theme, but it issues from Mr. Roberts's hands clothed with new interest and under a new light. He exhibits the surge and clash of human passion as it is seen in a primitive environment. Nature becomes the chorus of his drama with wide stretches of marsh and upland, and the infinite spaces of the sea for scenery.

In the end, right conquers and true love is crowned. The chief interest centers in the paradox of Melissa's evil love. It is here that the author touches the most delicate chords of his instrument, the human heart.

**Schuyler,** William [translator and editor]. Under Pontius Pilate: Being a Part of the Correspondence between Caius Claudius Proculus in Judea and Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus at Athens, in the years 28 and 29 A.D. With 8 full-page illustrations. 12mo, pp. xii–352. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

**Sill,** Edward Rowland, the Poetical Works of. Household Edition. [Compiled by William Belmont Parkes.] Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxi–423. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

At a time when it has become a commonplace in book-publishing that the public no longer buys verse, one may find solid satisfaction in the addition of Sill's poems to the Household Series of Standard English and American Poets. Four years only have passed since a limited edition of Sill was issued by the same publishers. The reception secured for that edition has led to the preparation of this new one, in which Mr. Parkes "has arranged all the poems as nearly as possible in their chronological order." He has also found it possible from various sources "to enlarge the collection materially."

**Smith,** Alice Prescott. Montlivet. 12mo, pp. 443. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Thackeray in "The Virginians" has given a sketch of what the novelist might accomplish with the epoch roughly identified as that of the French and Indian War. Alice Prescott Smith has produced an interesting chapter on the fateful epoch when two rival races were skirmishing for the possession of a continent. The hero from whom the novel takes its name is every inch a man, drawn with a woman's intuition of what constitutes real manliness.

Montlivet is the French analogue of that fine type which Mary Johnston depicted in Ralph Percy, a type of manhood as rare in fiction as it is in real life. Ostensibly a trader, there beats under his rude skin garments the heart of the empire-builder, of the man who is dominated by a supreme dream and who takes ambition for his bride. There is of course a savage background to the novel, and this portion of the picture is especially well done. Something of the primitive spell of the virgin forest has entered the book, something of the haunting mystery of the new world, with its potency of inspiration, its poetry, and its grandeur.

There are some fine touches in the portrayal of the fair English girl who tries to enact the rôle of a swaggerer of the woods. Montlivet himself is deceived for a time. When her identity is discovered he resolves to save her, altho the resolution interferes with his political plans and is at the cost of his dream of fame.

This book has unusual merit. It should help to upset the current impression that the historical novel is obsolete—which it is not and never can be.

**Smith,** Charlotte Curtis. The Girls of Pineridge. Illustrated from drawings by Beatrice Baxter Ruyl. 12mo, pp. 287. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

**Stanley,** Caroline Abbot. A Modern Madonna. 12mo, pp. 401. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

**Wells,** H. G. In the Days of the Comet. 12mo, pp. viii–378. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

The latest utopian romance of Mr. Wells is so fascinating that even without the "love-element" it would be read and enjoyed. As it is, the love-element is of the slightest. The important part is the Great Change. The writer gives two vividly distinct pictures of the world—before the Great Change and after. A comet that had been for months approaching the earth, to the tense excitement of the population, one day grazes our globe and leaves a legacy of green vapors. For a few hours all living things are sunk into a deep sleep by these gases, which have completely changed the earth's atmosphere.

"We awakened to the gladness of the morning," relates the chief protagonist in the book. "We walked dazzled in a light that was joy." Earth, with its burdens of sorrow, cruel misery, hatred, darkness, and bitter passion, had become a green singing world full of love and joy and brotherhood. Class-hatred and littleness had vanished like an ugly dream, and in their place was a blissful community of interest. Perhaps it is not the best book Mr. Wells has written. It is in reality no more than a brilliant piece of descriptive writing. But no reader can fail to be touched by the picture of the glorious life that awaits mankind after some Great Change.

**Whiteing,** Richard. Ring in the New. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

To a reader familiar with the varied intellectual life of London this novel of Richard Whiteing's will have the interest of a pursuit for identifications. Even the ordinarily interested reader will not fail to discover such obvious "studies" as that of Professor Reich, whose lectures on Plato were the craze of the last London season, and of George Bernard Shaw, who figures unmistakably as "Lucian" of the Socialistic cenacle called "The Society."

To the more initiated it will be left to place the original of Mary Lane, to see Dr. Furnival in the "Doctor" of the rowing club, and perhaps to name the prototype of the delightfully eccentric lover, George Leonard. The episodic character of the book allows a rich variety of snap-shots at London life, middle class and lower, even lowest. There is a picture of the devoted band of "pitites" who throng to a first night of the theater, and another of the "bohemia of Soho."

As a story it must be judged as a venture into the field so successfully exploited by George Gissing. The situation is one after Gissing's own heart, the heart-breaking battle with poverty of a refined girl of the middle class. But the writer has so much to communicate that is fresh, novel, and interesting that one readily forgives the failure to tell a real story. The style is somewhat Meredithian—brilliant, suggestive, prismatic, but oftentimes blinding through an excess of nervous energy that entices its possessor from a consistent point of view. The reader often pauses to decide whether he is listening to the author in his own character or in that of his people. As a performance in fiction this book hardly ranks with the same author's "No. 5 John Street."

**Whiting,** Helen Hay. Punch and Judy Book. Pictures in colors by Charlotte Harding. Square 8vo, pp. 32. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25 prepaid.

**Whiting,** Lilian. From Dream to Vision of Life. 16mo, pp. 180. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1 net.

**Williams,** Egerton R., Jr. Ridolfo, the Coming of the Dawn: A Tale of the Renaissance. With illustrations in color by Joseph C. Leyendecker. 12mo, pp. 395. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

## CURRENT POETRY.

### Ecstasy.

By Duncan Campbell Scott.

The shore-lark soars to his topmost flight,
  Sings at the height where morning springs;
What tho his voice be lost in the light—
  The light comes dropping from his wings.

Mount, my soul, and sing at the height
  Of thy clear flight in the light and the air;
Heard or unheard in the night, in the light,
  Sing there—sing there.

—*From The Smart Set* (November).

### To the Artist.

By Eden Phillpotts.

Now the first silver of the new-born day
Old wizard Time doth glean along the sky,
And labors, for a future mystery,
To store the sunshine wonder from on high.

Then as the dayspring back to evening burns,
And sunset wine o'erflows earth's purple brim,
Dawn's silver into ruddy gold he turns.
So Time does use the sun; so thou use him.

From silver moments, ere they all grow cold;
From the fierce fervor of the noonday bright;
From love, joy, sorrow, weld one lamp of gold
To hang above thine own eternal night.

—*From The Pall Mall Magazine* (London).

### Goldenrod.

By Frederic Fairchild Sherman.

Upon the hillsides, hand in hand,
  The princesses of Fairyland,
Their wealth of golden hair undone,
  Are dancing in the autumn sun.

—*From Appleton's Magazine* (November).

### With a First Reader.

By Rupert Hughes.

Dear little child, this little book
  Is less a primer than a key
To sunder gates where wonder waits
  Your "Open Sesame!"

These tiny syllables look large;
  They'll fret your wide, bewildered eyes;
But "Is the cat upon the mat?"
  Is passport to the skies.

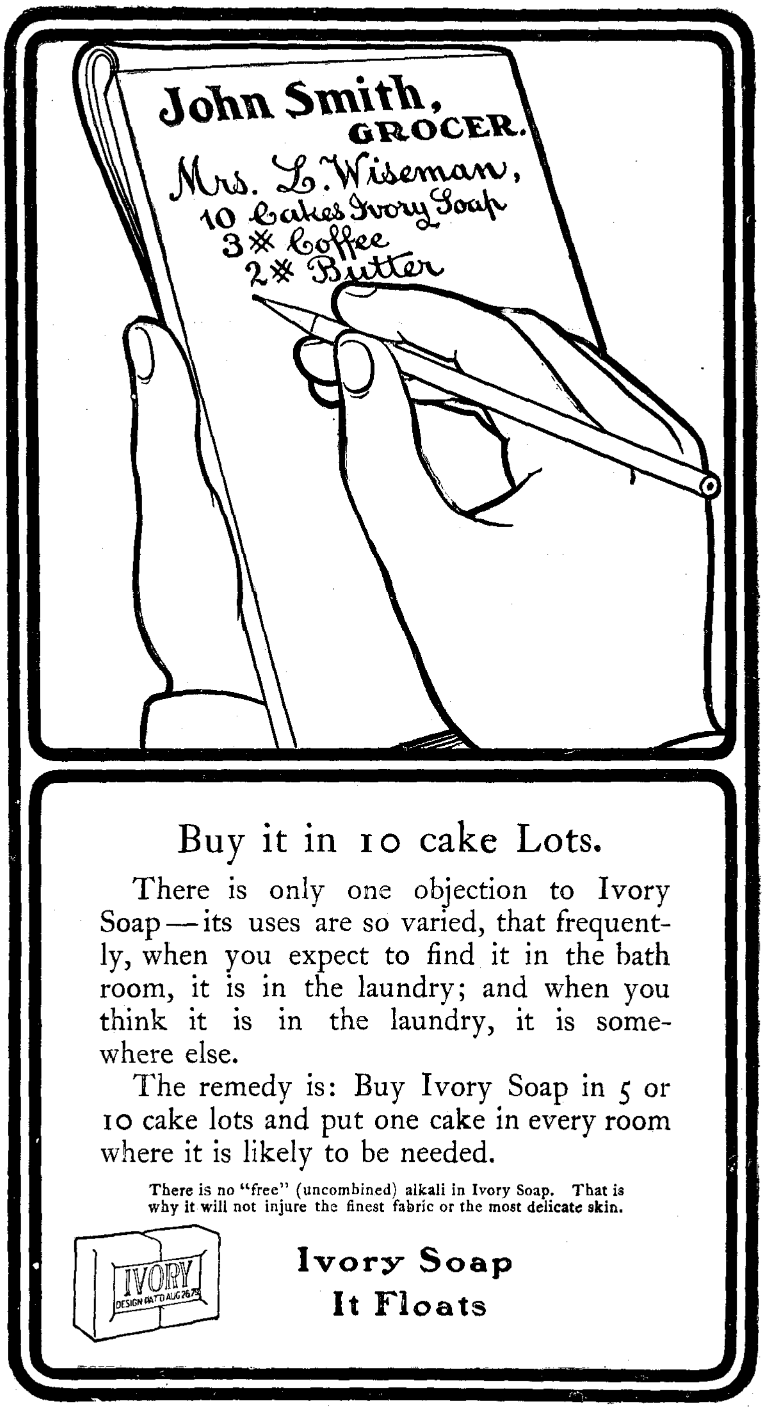
For, yet awhile, and you shall turn
  From Mother Goose to Avon's swan;
From Mary's lamb to grim Khayyam,
  And Mancha's mad-wise Don.

You'll writhe at Jean Valjean's disgrace:
  And D'Artagnan and Ivanhoe
Shall steal your sleep; and you shall weep
  At Sidney Carton's wo.

You'll find old Chaucer young once more,
  Beaumont and Fletcher fierce with fire;
At your demand, John Milton's hand
  Shall wake his ivory lyre.

And learning other tongues, you'll learn
  All times are one; all men, one race:
Hear Homer speak, as Greek to Greek;
  See Dante, face to face.

*Arma virumque* shall resound;
  And Horace wreathe his rimes afresh;



Buy it in 10 cake Lots.

There is only one objection to Ivory Soap—its uses are so varied, that frequently, when you expect to find it in the bath room, it is in the laundry; and when you think it is in the laundry, it is somewhere else.

The remedy is: Buy Ivory Soap in 5 or 10 cake lots and put one cake in every room where it is likely to be needed.

There is no "free" (uncombined) alkali in Ivory Soap. That is why it will not injure the finest fabric or the most delicate skin.

Ivory Soap
It Floats

SANITARY HEATING AND COAL SAVING

In your home is impossible without the

MINNEAPOLIS HEAT REGULATOR

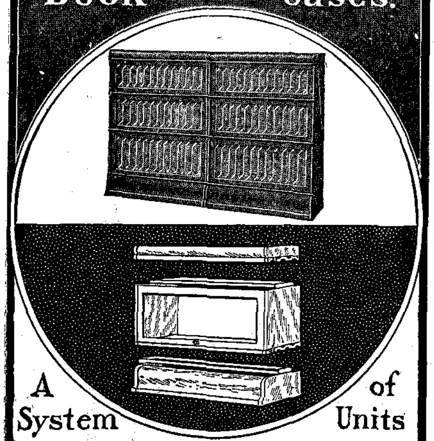
This device maintains a uniform temperature; relieves you of all care and attention; saves coal and prevents any possible accident from sudden changes in the weather. Does its work automatically (which means accurately), and a change of one degree in the temperature of the room operates the dampers. Used with hot water or steam boilers, furnaces or natural gas. All adjustments made instantly from the living room. Costs no more than a good clock and has proven its merit for a quarter of a century. Lasts a lifetime.

**Sold on 60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.**

Recommended and sold by all first-class dealers in heating apparatus.
Free illustrated booklet.

**WM. R. SWEATT, President, 1st Ave. and D St., Minneapolis, Minn.**
New England Office, D-1578 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

**Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book — Cases.**



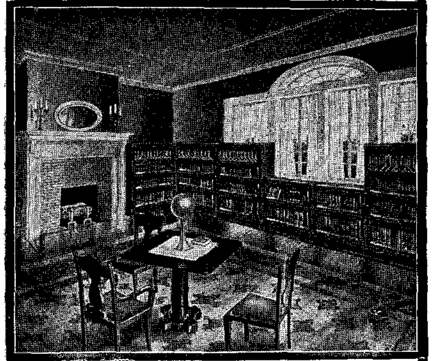
A System of Units

YOU can obtain **Globe-Wernicke** "Elastic" Book Cases fitted with **bevel plate glass, leaded glass or plain glass doors,** and with panel ends or plain ends. There is practically no limit to the varied and artistic arrangements that can be made with these units, which embody the best material, finish and mechanical construction.

All units controlled by our non-binding door equalizer.

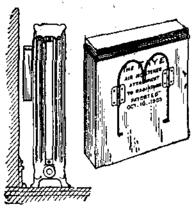
**A diagram in colors showing seven different finishes** appropriate for a library mailed on request for Catalogue M 106.

Uniform prices everywhere. Carried in stock by agents in over one thousand cities. Where not represented we ship on approval, freight paid.



**The Globe-Wernicke Co.**
CINCINNATI.
**Branch Stores:** NEW YORK, 380-382 Broadway.
BOSTON, 91-93 Federal Street.
CHICAGO, 224-228 Wabash Ave.

**THE FAYE AIR MOISTENER**



Hangs on back of steam or hot water radiator, out of sight, works automatically; preserves health by keeping the air moist.

All Doctors recommend it—ask yours.

Send us $1.50, use it 30 days, if not more than satisfactory money refunded. *Descriptive Booklet No. 80 FREE.*

**ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.**
**Exclusive Agents** **CHICAGO, U. S. A.**

**SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS**

Sample card containing 12 pens, different patterns, sent to any address upon receipt of six cents in postage.
**Spencerian Pen Co., 349 Broadway, New York**

You'll rediscover Laura's lover;
Meet Gretchen in the flesh.

Oh, could I find for the first time
The "Churchyard Elegy" again!
Retaste the sweets of new-found Keats;
Read Byron now as then!

Make haste to wander these old roads,
O envied little parvenue;
For all things trite shall leap alight
And bloom again for you!

—*From Appleton's Magazine* (November).

### The Dream.

By MARGARET BAILLIE-SAUNDERS.

The broad noon blazed athwart the street,
Adown the vulgar way;
I met myself that used to be
In this unblest to-day.

Pity for those who meet the dead,
Avenging wrongs of yore;
But Christ have pity on him who meets
Himself that is no more.

His face was as the morning star,
His eyes were full of light;
Singing he went—of holy songs
That rest not, day or night.

The same old visions of dead things
Hung round him like a prayer;
A pack of dreams was on his back
And a halo in his hair.

He wore his rags so well, so well,
His step was angel gay;
As one whose clouds of glory trail
About him day by day.

I met him where the four roads meet,
Hard by the money mart;
He turned and gazed into my eyes
And pierced into my heart.

"So, fool, I know you well," I said,
The words fell swift and hot.
Sternly he spoke, "So, fool," he said,
"So, fool—I know you not."

He passed, that self that is no more,
Adown the drift of years;
And left a silence on the street
And a passion of vain tears.

—*From "Saints in Society"* (Putnam).

### Experience.

By EDITH LIVINGSTON SMITH.

No, little one, tread not the glowing path.
Ah! listen, dear:—
The way is not as lovely as you dream,
The flowers are not perfect as they seem,
But faded, scentless, in Pain's aftermath—
(She does not hear.)

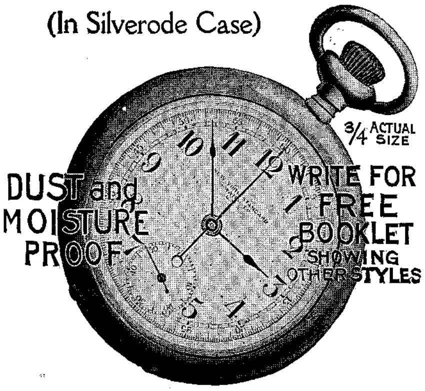
No, taste it not, the tree's gift, rosy red.
I tasted so,
And ate the fragrant morsel, bent on bliss,
But hungered on; for Joy's entrancing kiss
Showed fairer fruit on boughs above my head—
(Yes, child, I know.)

Ah! follow not to music far away,
It is not sweet;
But, rather, hear faint melodies at hand—
(Alas! she goes, she does not understand
That so the sirens sang their mystic lay.
Too swift her feet!)

But foolish me—to think to teach the Spring
Of Autumn's wo!
Go, little soul, as ever Youth must go

**A FULLY GUARANTEED "Stop-Watch" AT $7.50**

(In Silverode Case)

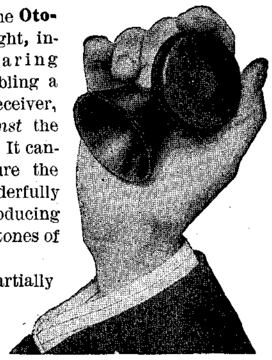

3/4 ACTUAL SIZE
DUST and MOISTURE PROOF
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET SHOWING OTHER STYLES

IT is indispensable for recording the exact time to a 1/5 second in all athletic events, motoring, racing, photography, and in all laboratorial and scientific work. Especially adapted for use of physicians, surgeons, nurses, etc.

*The New York Standard*
**CHRONOGRAPH**
**is the lowest priced, is the *only one* fully guaranteed and the only one made in America**
SOLD BY ALL JEWELERS

**NEW YORK STANDARD WATCH COMPANY**
**118-138 Woodward St., Jersey City, N. J.**

**The Deaf Made to Hear**



By the use of the **Otophone,** a small, light, inconspicuous hearing instrument resembling a tiny telephone receiver, that is held *against* the ear, *not inserted.* It cannot possibly injure the ear, and is wonderfully effective in reproducing the natural voice tones of the speaker.

If you are partially deaf or if you know some friend who is, it will pay to send for our *Otophone* circular which explains our five days' free trial offer. Write to-day to

**E. B. MEYROWITZ**
**104 East 23d Street** **New York City**

**Old Books and Magazines Bought and Sold**
AMERICAN MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Through sun and shade of Life to learn to know
That only Summer can fruition bring:
God made growth so.

—*From The Outlook.*

### In the Dawn-Chamber.

By Elsa Barker.

Dear, you have spoiled all other men for me,
  And made them alien to my happiness.
  You have discovered an unknown recess
In Love's great house of ancient masonry.
There from the window's wide expectancy
  We watch the dawn's rose-dimpled hands caress
  The shadowed hills—Dawn, the high prophetess,
Who calls the rolling world continually.

The other rooms in Love's house are confined
  To views of the valley, and the walls adorning
  Are mottoes of uncertainty and warning—
The thousand reservations of the mind.
'Tis only in this chamber that I find
  The outlook on the hills and on the morning.

—*From The Smart Set* (October).

## PERSONAL.

**The New Premier of France.**—Owing to the ill-health of Mr. Sarrien, until recently the Premier of France, his retirement has been decided upon and it is announced that Eugène Georges Benjamin Clemenceau has been raised from the office of Minster of the Interior to become his successor. Mr. Clemenceau has figured in French politics since 1870, and with ever-increasing importance, until at last, as the New York *Evening Post* states in its announcement of his latest promotion, "it has been increasingly manifest for weeks that Mr. Clemenceau is the dominating influence in the Government,

A FOOD CONVERT

Good Food the True Road to Health

The pernicious habit some persons still have of relying on nauseous drugs to relieve dyspepsia keeps up the patent medicine business and helps keep up the army of dyspeptics.

Indigestion—dyspepsia—is caused by what is put into the stomach in the way of improper food, the kind that so taxes the strength of the digestive organs they are actually crippled.

When this state is reached, to resort to stimulants is like whipping a tired horse with a big load. Every additional effort he makes under the lash increases his loss of power to move the load.

Try helping the stomach by leaving off heavy, greasy, indigestible food and take on Grape-Nuts—light, easily digested, full of strength for nerves and brain, in every grain of it. There's no waste of time nor energy when Grape-Nuts is the food.

"I am an enthusiastic user of Grape-Nuts and consider it an ideal food," writes a Maine man:

"I had nervous dyspepsia and was all run down and my food seemed to do me but little good. From reading an adv. I tried Grape-Nuts food, and, after a few weeks' steady use of it, felt greatly improved.

"Am much stronger, not nervous now, and can do more work without feeling so tired, and am better every way.

"I relish Grape-Nuts best with cream and use four heaping teaspoonfuls at a meal. I am sure there are thousands of persons with stomach trouble who would be benefited by using Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Copyright 1906, by U. S. Playing Card Co.

"All-Hallow E'en Card Party"

ENTERTAINING *is* a problem, isn't it? *Cards*—furnish the ever-ready solution. But card entertainments are so generally popular that they present problems in themselves.

Card Parties are so popular that today we must have novelty in our card entertainments.

They appeal to people of all classes, but we find most pleasure in those cards possessing a quality and individuality which lifts them above the common quality of cards.

Congress Cards alone possess this quality—this individuality. They are unique in this respect.

They have about them that indefinable atmosphere of refinement and exclusiveness.

We will show you how to entertain with Congress Cards in many novel ways.

For we have published a book, "Entertaining with Cards," and will gladly send you a copy if you will play with Congress Cards.

One of the entertainments fully described in this book is an—

"All-Hallow E'en Card Party."

(Witch Card Party)

"Invitations may be decorated with sketches of a witch sweeping cobwebs from the sky. The evening may be devoted to fortune-telling or to the game of Hearts. A witch's costume is very easily arranged"—as explained in this book—"The apartments should be dimly lighted with hideous jack-o'-lanterns cut out of pumpkins and containing lighted candles, and grotesque Japanese lanterns. Or, lanterns may be made of pasteboard boxes, lined with tissue paper, and cut out in designs—witches, cats, skulls and cross-bones, etc. Tally cards may be decorated with ghostly subjects and the motto:

'I have set my wish upon a card,
And I will stand the hazard of the play.'

"The dining table can be very attractively arranged"—Full instructions for preparing appropriate and inexpensive table decorations—menus of suitable refreshments, including the Cake of Omen, together with prizes or favors for the evening, will be found in the book.

The only proper cards for playing Hearts or other card games during this entertainment are *Congress Cards* with picture backs, for the backs of Congress Cards are miniature art gems—in such a variety of designs, subjects and richest color schemes as to harmonize with any plan of decoration or entertainment.

Congress Cards

The faces of Congress Cards are clearly printed with distinct corner indexes.

Congress Cards are perfect in manufacture, absolutely uniform, edges smooth and even, and finished with pure burnished gold leaf.

Congress Cards have all the smoothness, firmness, life, sparkle and elasticity of ivory wafers.

They put a vim and snap into your game—a magnetic playing quality that gets into your fingers.

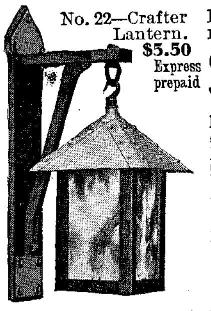
Sample pack, prepaid, 50 cents, if your dealer will not supply the back you want.

Send us three two-cent stamps for mailing expense or the inside wrapper from a pack of Congress Cards, and we will send book and illustrations of all Congress designs.

We will send you a handsome pack of cards if you will suggest any new and suitable form of card entertainment or any novel feature for card parties not found in our book.

The U. S. Playing Card Co., STATION R Cincinnati, O.

Copyright, 1899–1904–5, by The U. S. Playing Card Co.



No. 22—Crafter Lantern. $5.50 Express prepaid

LIBRARY, DEN, DINING-ROOM FURNITURE IN GENUINE & DECORATIVE MISSION; L'ART NOUVEAU HALL CLOCKS, CELLARETTES.

Shop of the Crafters

**hand-made Furniture** wears for generations, so thoroughly well made. Designs of great charm and originality. Mostly oak—some mahogany—some inlay; Crafters' selected leather. More than 250 pieces shown in the **Shop's book of artistic interiors** and 16 pages illustrating complete treatment in the furnishing of Dining-room, Den, Library, Music Room and Hall.

*This 150-page book mailed on receipt of 25 cts. Or 32-page booklet illustrating 50-pieces free.*

On every piece. Shop of the Crafters. TRADE MARK. at Cincinnati.

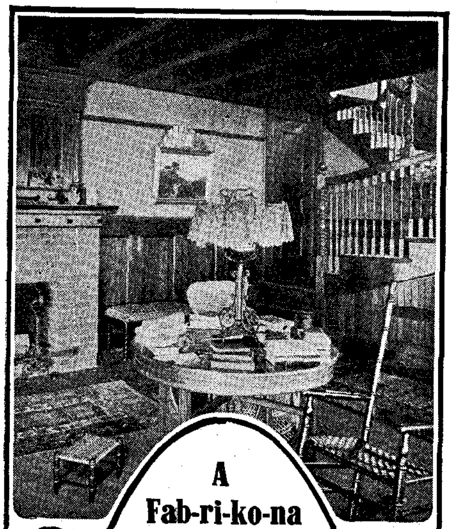
Wood, metal and art glass, very quaint, wired complete for electricity. Height, 20 in. Extends from wall 12 in. If not found at electrical dealer we'll express it prepaid on receipt of $5.50. No. 23—Same as No. 22 with wrought iron chain to eiling instead of wall bracket.

Where not represented through local dealer, we ship ON APPROVAL, freight paid to points east of the Mississippi, to points west equalized.

The Shop of the Crafters, 643 W. 4th St., Cincinnati.

Reference, 1st National Bk.

No 23—Morris Chair.



A
Fab-ri-ko-na
Reception Hall

An artistic interior is possible only when the wall coverings, woodwork and the general color scheme of the room are in perfect harmony. Walls covered with **Fab-ri-ko-na** Woven Wall Coverings are always artistic and in good taste because we assist our patrons to make right selections.

TRADE
**FAB-RI-KO-NA**
MARK
**WOVEN WALL COVERINGS**

are made in a wide range of *permanent* colors; strong, beautiful, durable and economical. They protect walls from cracking and are not easily scratched or torn.

Our experts will suggest a color scheme, furnishing samples of **Fab-ri-ko-na** contrasted with a reproduction of your woodwork, *showing how* your finished walls will look.

*Write for information about this special and valuable service.*

**H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO.**
24 Arch St.,
Bloomfield,
N. J.

**A Penny Spent**
in building a warm house
**Is a Dollar Saved**
in heating it afterwards.

TRADE
"Quilt"
MARK
Pat 1892.'93

will make it wind and frost proof; keep out the cold of winter or the heat of summer. Costs less than **1c. a foot**, and one layer is equal to six of rosin-sized paper. Send for free sample of

**CABOT'S**
**Sheathing Quilt.**

*Agents at all central points.*
**SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manufacturer,**
149 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

and was bound, if it survived, to succeed the titular head of the Cabinet." In *The Evening Post* appears also this biographical sketch of the new Premier:

Eugène Georges Benjamin Clemenceau was born September 28, 1841. He began practising medicine in 1869, was mayor of Montmartre, Paris, after September 4, 1870, and during the Commune; became a member of the National Assembly in 1871; was elected president of the Municipal Council of Paris in 1875, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1876, was elected secretary of the Chamber in the same year, and founded *Justice* in 1880, of which he was managing editor until 1900. He was an opponent of Gambetta, was reelected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1881 and in 1885, and became the recognized chief of the Extreme Left. In turn he opposed all the Republican ministries and contributed to the fall of the De Freycinet and Jules Ferry cabinets; but he supported the Floquet Cabinet of 1888. The same year he was defeated by Mr. Meline in a contest for the presidency of the Chamber.

During the Dreyfus agitation Mr. Clemenceau defended the imprisoned officer in *Justice*. In 1892 Mr. Clemenceau was elected to the Senate, and became managing director of the *Aurore*.

The coming Premier of France spent several years in America, where he married Miss Mary Plummer, of Greenwich, Conn., the ceremony being performed at the City Hall, New York, by A. Oakey Hall, then Mayor. The marriage was not a happy one, and, after living apart for several years, Mr. Clemenceau and his wife were divorced and the latter returned to America, where she died. Mr. Clemenceau distinguished himself by his energy last May in suppressing the disturbances caused by the strike movement in France, which aroused considerable hostility, culminating in an attack made on the Minister of the Interior by M. Jaurès, in behalf of the Socialists, in the Chamber of Deputies, on June 12, during which the speaker classed Mr. Clemenceau's action as "a violation of the liberty of the workingmen." On June 19 Mr. Clemenceau replied to Mr. Jaurès's attack. During the course of his remarks he said that the arguments of the Socialists in favor of State-directed expropriation of all forms of capital and the transformation of every industry into a government monopoly could never be realized. The republican idea, he said, was to seek a just, but not violent, method of evolution from the present social conditions, by the fusion of capital and labor, and the Government hoped the Socialists would cooperate in the work of reform. The minister's speech was loudly applauded, and the Chamber, by 365 to 78 votes, decided to have it placarded throughout France.

---

**New York in the Fifties.**—The "Reminiscences" of the late Carl Schurz, appearing in the November *McClure's*, are full of interesting sidelights on American life of half a century ago. In 1852 the young German and his wife came to this country, landing at New York, of which city he gives his impressions in the article mentioned. They stopped first at the Union Square Hotel, and here at their very first meal they encountered new customs which interested them greatly, but no more perhaps than they would his twentieth-century readers. Of this first meal he writes:

Dinner-time was announced by the fierce beating of a gong, an instrument which on that occasion I heard for the first time. The guests then filed into a large, bare dining-room with one long row of tables. Some fifteen or twenty negroes, clad in white jackets, white aprons, and white cotton gloves, stood ready to conduct the guests to their seats, which they did with broad smiles and curiously elaborate bows and foot-scrapings. A portly colored head-waiter in a dress-coat and white necktie, whose manners were strikingly grand and patronizing, directed their movements. When the guests were seated, the head-waiter struck a loud bell; then the negroes rapidly filed out and soon reappeared carrying large soup-tureens covered with bright silver covers. They planted themselves along the table at certain

"The Wm. Bolles
Standard"
Self Filling
Self Cleaning
Fountain Pen

Just open the barrel, dip the pen and squeeze the automatic filler.

No extra cap to lose, no button, no hump, no piston, no valve or twisted rubber. Nothing to coax or tinker with.

Fills Itself
This
Way

The "STANDARD" Self-Filling Pen costs no more than the common kind. It has all the essentials---yet the fewest possible parts. Not one worry-maker left.

**Every "STANDARD" Pen is guaranteed for two years.** This includes the automatic rubber filler.

**Now you see why it has no rival.**

*No Ink dropper Means*

NO BLOTS IN FILLING
NO BLOTS IN WRITING
NO BLOTS IN CLEANING

**Then why fool with an Ink-Dropper? Quit!** Write to-day for our handsome booklet of new models, and name of our nearest dealer.

**WM. BOLLES PEN CO.**
SUCCESSOR TO STANDARD SELF-FILLING PEN CO.
**1019 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, O.**

"Flexo"
GARTER
For
MEN
"Flexo" Garter
DUKE X
See that you get this package when buying garters.
This guarantee of satisfaction goes with every pair.
GUARANTEE

**WHEN YOU SAY GARTERS**

be sure you get the kind shown above. "Flexo"

See that the package is a **Fac-simile** of the one we illustrate. See that the guarantee is **our** guarantee. Then you're assured of the **best garter** made.

New, fresh elastic—freedom from binding—socks without a wrinkle—longest wear—**guaranteed** satisfaction—that's "Flexo"
Leading furnishers, 25 cents, Sent direct if you've any trouble getting them. Silk cable, 50 cents.

**A. STEIN & CO., 316 Franklin St., Chicago**

intervals, standing for a second motionless. At another clang of their commander's bell they lifted their tureens high up and then deposited them upon the table with a bump that made the chandeliers tremble and came near terrifying the ladies. But this was not the end of the ceremony. The negroes held fast with their right hands to the handles of the silver covers until another stroke of the bell resounded. Then they jerked off the covers, swung them high over their heads, and thus marched off as if carrying away their booty in triumph. So the dinner went on, with several repetitions of such proceedings, the negroes getting all the while more and more enthusiastic and bizarre in their performances. I was told that like customs existed at other hotels, but I have never seen them elsewhere executed with the same perfection as at our first dinner in America.

Some recollections of their first sight-seeing trip are also given:

I remember well our first walk to see the town—the very noisy bustle on the principal streets; the men, old and young, mostly looking serious and preoccupied, and moving on with energetic rapidity; the women also appearing sober-minded and busy, altho many of them were clothed in loud colors, red, green, yellow, or blue of a very pronounced glare; the people, altho they must have belonged to very different stations in life, looking surprisingly alike in feature and expression as well as habit; no military sentinels at public buildings; no soldiers on the streets, no liveried coachmen or servants; no uniformed officials except the police. We observed huge banners stretched across the street, upon which were inscribed the names of Pierce and King as the Democratic, and Scott and Gorham as the Whig, candidates for the Presidency and the vice-presidency—names which at that time had, to me, no meaning, except that they indicated the impendency

HUSBAND DECEIVED

But Thanked His Wife Afterwards.

A man ought not to complain if his wife puts up a little job on him, when he finds out later that it was all on account of her love for him. Mighty few men would.

Sometimes a fellow gets so set in his habits that some sort of a ruse must be employed to get him to change, and if the habit, like excessive coffee drinking, is harmful, the end justifies the means—if not too severe. An Ills. woman says:

"My husband used coffee for 25 years, and almost every day.

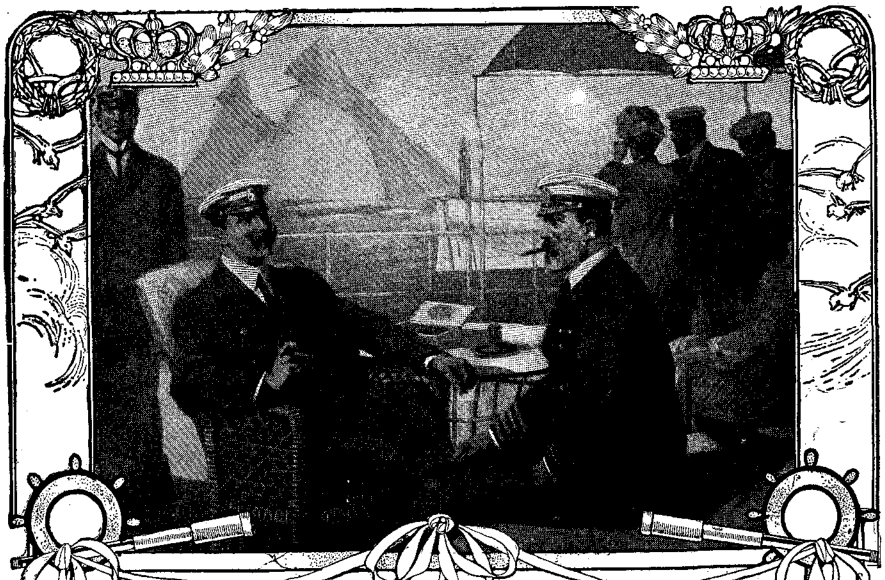
"He had a sour stomach (dyspepsia) and a terrible pain across his kidneys a good deal of the time. This would often be so severe he could not straighten up. His complexion was a yellowish brown color; the doctors said he had liver trouble.

"An awful headache would follow if he did not have his coffee at every meal, because he missed the drug.

"I tried to coax him to quit coffee, but he thought he could not do without it. Our little girl 3 years old sat by him at table and used to reach over and drink coffee from papa's cup. She got like her father—her kidneys began to trouble her.

"On account of the baby, I coaxed my husband to get a package of Postum. After the first time he drank it he had a headache and wanted his coffee. We had some coffee in the house, but I hid it and made Postum as strong as I could and he thought he was having his coffee and had no headaches.

"In one week after using Postum his color began to improve, his stomach got right, and the little girl's kidney trouble was soon all gone. My husband works hard, eats hearty and has no stomach or kidney trouble any more. After he had used Postum a month, with knowing it, I brought out the coffee. He told me to throw it away." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."



"When Crowns are Doffed for Yachting Caps"

El Principe de Gales

THIS superb cigar was introduced to the public sixty years ago, and named for the little heir to the British crown, then a baby. The baby has become the King of England. The brand has become

"The King of Havana Cigars"

Its record is sixty years of unvarying excellence—sixty years of a high Standard steadfastly maintained through good years and bad. No other Havana cigar can be called its rival, either in leaf-quality or workmanship. No other has its distribution, its popularity, its variety in sizes or its sales.

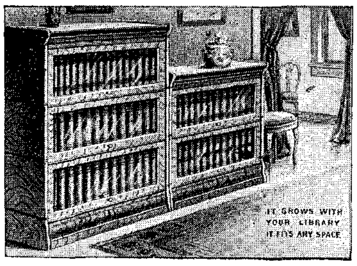
A mild cigar, with the true, inimitable, Havana fragrance, made in more than 150 sizes, priced from 3-for-25c. to $1 each. Sold everywhere.

Havana-American Company, New York, Tampa and Key West

SONG POEMS WANTED, also Musical Compositions. We pay Royalty, Publish and Popularize. We Compose and Arrange melody FREE of charge. GEO. JABERG MUSIC CO. 187 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, O.

TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS AND LETTERS. Containing new translations by AYLMER MAUDE. 12mo, cloth, 372 pages $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

On Approval, Freight Paid, Per Section $1.00 without Door; $1.75 with Door



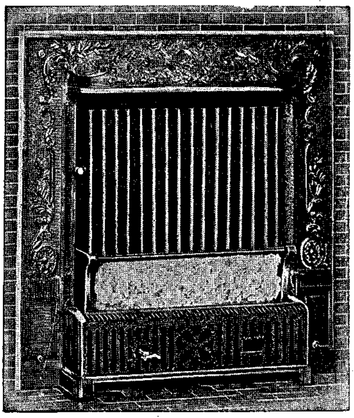
"Lundstrom" Sectional Bookcase

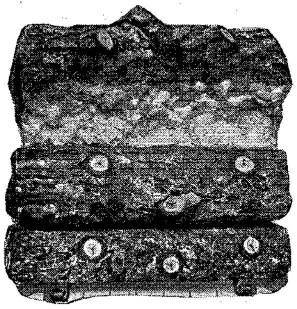
SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY ONLY

The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices in every State in the Union. These cases are not experiments, but the product of years of undivided attention to this one line of manufacture. They are made in our own factory, under our own patents, and the entire production is sold direct to the home and office. That is the reason we can offer them at such reasonable prices. Every book section has non-binding, disappearing glass door and is highly finished in Solid Oak. Tops and bases, $1.00 each.

Send for Our Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue No. 23

The C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO., Little Falls, N. Y. Mfrs. of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets.



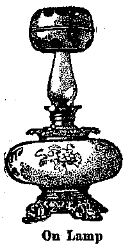


The MEAD GAS STEAM
RADIATING HEATER
Using Gas for Fuel
The most original and perfect heating device in the world.
No Soot. No Dirt. No Odor
*No Chimney or Flue* required. Made for the fireplace or in portable form.
A Perfect Heat. Moist and Uniform

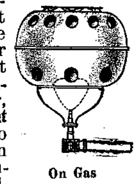
Our book on Modern Heating telling of the various sizes and styles of the **Mead Gas Steam Radiating Heater** and the **Mead Odorless Gas Log** sent upon request.

The J. H. MEAD CO.
DEPT. C
41 East 21st Street, New York

WINCHESTER
Rifles Are Reliable
Reliability, strength and accuracy are the cardinal virtues in a hunting rifle. Success and safety often hinge upon them in big game shooting. Winchester rifles possess these virtues to the fullest extent, being reliable in action, strong in construction and accurate in shooting. Winchester rifles and Winchester make of cartridges are a combination that always gives satisfaction. They are made for one another.
*Winchester Guns and Ammunition Are Sold Everywhere.*
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.



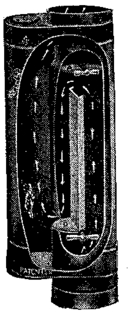
On Lamp



On Gas

The Giant Heater applied to central-draught lamp, gas jet (open flame or mantle burner), artificial or natural gas, will heat any ordinary room comfortably in zero weather, giving **Heat and Light at no Additional Cost.** No ashes, no trouble, clean and odorless, thoroughly circulates and purifies the air. Easily applied and ornamental. *Just the thing for sick room, bath, bedroom, den or office.*
Send for booklet and testimonials. Price complete, carriage prepaid,
**Polished Brass, $1.50; Nickel Plated, 2.00**
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded after 10 days' trial.
THE GIANT HEATER CO., 1664 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

I Print My Own Cards
Circulars, books, newspaper Card Press $5. Larger, $18 Money saver, maker. All easy, printed rules. Write factory for catalog, presses, type, paper, cards.
THE PRESS CO. Meriden, Conn.



Save YOUR Fuel
Saves from 10% to 40%
Use the **"Fuel Protector"** on your stove or furnace. Guaranteed to save from 10 to 40 per cent. or money back. Gets **more heat** and even heat because it consumes all gases. Keeps fire longer—no frequent rekindling. Prevents stove pipe from getting red hot. It is not a radiator but *a fuel protector*. Easily attached and needs no attention.
**Size 6 in. for Stoves**, delivered Prepaid east of Missouri River **$3.50**
Made in all sizes up to mill equipment. Write for free booklet with full description, illustrations and testimonials. Do it now—**to-day.**
FUEL PROTECTOR COMPANY
Department X Detroit, Mich.

JONATHAN, A TRAGEDY
A charming volume of verse by Thos. Ewing, Jr. By mail, $1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

of a Presidential election and the existence of competing political parties.

. . . . . . . . . . .

We spent two or three days in trying to see what "sights" there were in the city, and we found that there were none in the way of museums or galleries or remarkable public or private buildings. Barnum's Museum of curiosities, on the corner of Broadway and Ann Street, opposite St. Paul's Church, was pointed out to us as a thing really worth seeing. In the shop-windows on Broadway we observed nothing extraordinary. The theaters we could not enjoy because I did not understand English. The busy crowds thronging the streets were always interesting, but strange: not a familiar face among them. A feeling of lonesomeness began to settle upon us.

---

**Master and Ship.**—A pathetic story is told by the Savannah *News* of a tragedy caused by the terrible storm which swept the Southern coast recently. Captain Matheson of the schooner *Nellie Floyd* is the hero. The story runs thus:

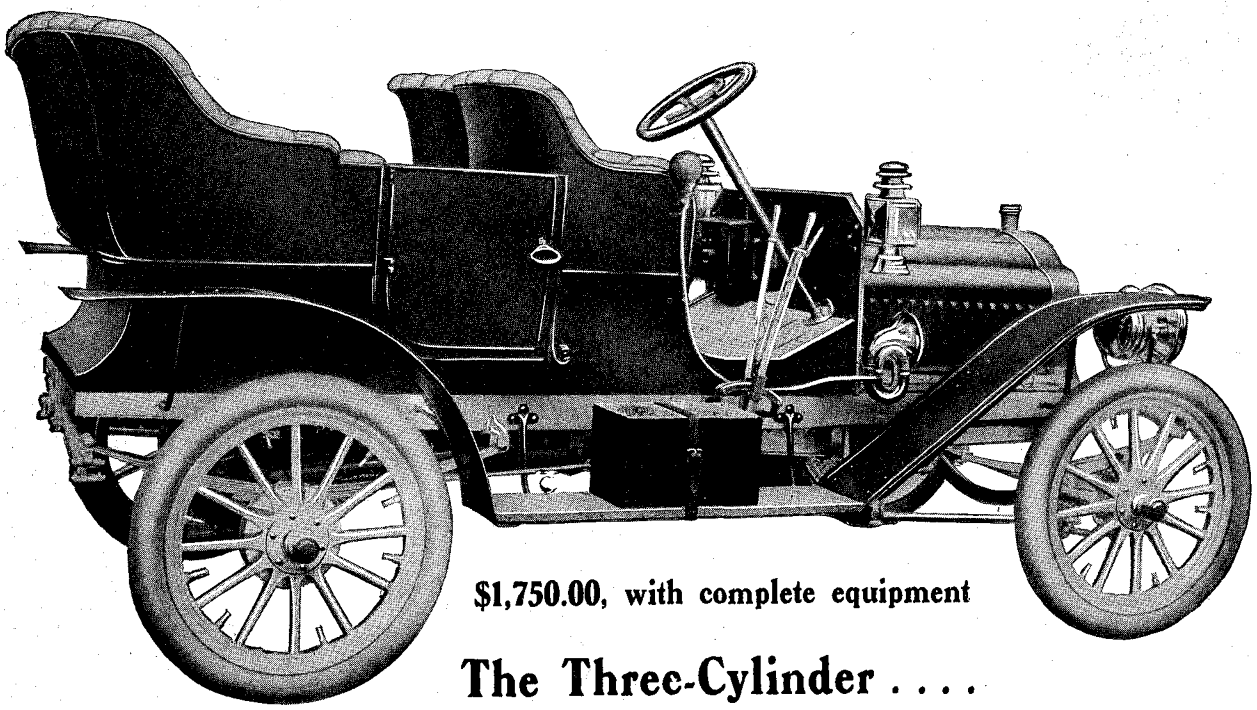
> When the *Floyd* foundered and it was certain that she must leave her bones in that marine graveyard off the North-Carolina coast, a life-raft of hatches was constructed, and the crew, including the captain, piled on it. As they were about to push off, trusting to fortune to be picked up by a passing ship, Captain Matheson looked back upon his beloved schooner, then in its death-throes. His heart smote him. He felt like a deserter. The suffering but inanimate bulk called to him, and he could not resist the call. "I am going back, boys," he said; "good-by, and good luck to you." Then he scrambled back to the decks, by that time awash and fast settling. And in sight of the crew the ship and her captain went down to their fate.

---

**Palma and Cuban Liberty.**—When Tomas Estralda Palma retired from the Presidency of Cuba he left the executive mansion a poor man—without a dollar, the Cuban Minister to Washington is reported as saying, "That is a brief but impressive tribute to President Palma's devotion, patriotism, and honor," comments the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* summarizes thus the contributions of the retired President to the cause of freedom in Cuba:

> Fifty years of Tomas Estralda Palma's threescore and ten have been given to the cause of Cuban liberty. His fortune was swept away, he lost his mother in Spanish starvation-camps, he suffered agonies in political prisons, and for twenty years he was an exile from the land of his birth. Surely the love of Cuba and a faith of her ultimate regeneration as a land of freedom were in his heart. There are few characters in Latin-American politics who give evidence of such unselfish devotion to the cause of their country.
>
> It was at the beginning of the ten-years' war that the veteran entered the service, a boy scarcely reached manhood. He served in the '70's as President of the republic, but when peace was restored Spain banished him from the country. First he went to Honduras and then he moved to the United States. For twenty years he conducted a private school in a small interior town in New York State. Our Government considered him the best and safest man to conduct the affairs of the new administration when the American troops were withdrawn from the island, and he entered on the Presidency in 1902. He assumed the duties of his office after he had been out of touch with his country for two decades. Another generation had in the mean time interested itself in Cuban affairs, and he was placed under a heavy handicap by his lack of knowledge of later conditions.
>
> Under his administration the government has failed. Doubtless he employed his best efforts to make the republic a success, and the world must not condemn him until it learns whether the failure was not due to circumstances more than to his own

# A Page of Absorbing Interest About the Two-Cycle Principle in Automobile Construction



**$1,750.00, with complete equipment**

## The Three-Cylinder ....

# Two-Cycle Elmore

For four years now the problem with us has been to build enough of these valveless two-cycle cars. With a thousand owners going out of their way to spread the two-cycle propaganda we've had the **strongest automobile selling organization in the world.**

Quick as a man fully grasps the idea that **the torque** in the two-cycle engine is constant—that it never stops—he sits up and takes notice. The idea opens out before him a new world of possibilities.

He immediately begins to figure: "Why that means that in your four-cylinder car you have **four impulses** at every revolution of the main shaft!" .... That's correct—we do.... "And in any other car of the **four-cycle** type it would take **eight** cylinders to produce as many impulses per revolution!" .... Precisely.... "Then there are **twice as many** cylinders in the four-cycle—to say nothing of all the miserable cams and valves constantly creating trouble!"

Exactly so. And at about this stage the investigator begins to get excited... "Take me out in your car; I want to see for myself."

He sees. He finds out what a thousand others have found out. He discovers that a revolution has been going on of which he had heard only the echoes. He discovers it isn't necessary for the makers or the dealers to say a word about the valveless two-cycle Elmore—that the car does all its own persuading and that every Elmore owner joins in the chorus.

These are actual facts. And an actual fact, it is also, that, nine times out of ten, **no matter what car comes in competition,** the investigator buys an Elmore. He becomes, as we have said, almost **unreasonable** in his prejudice in favor of the two-cycle engine.

Is it surprising that he does? Everyone knows that the four-cycle motor cannot be perfected any further. To get an increase of power you **must** multiply your cylinders—and that means multiplying your troubles.

We—on the contrary—by cutting out the very parts that **create trouble** gain an increase of power in the **same sized engine.** To understand how much this elimination of valves means to you it is necessary to get our three little books, which explain it in a very lucid manner.

Of course all this means simplicity—extreme simplicity—and simplicity and reliability are synonymous. No other **can** be so simple, because four-cycle **means** complication.

So here you have a car which has more power with half the parts and half the cylinders; which has no valves or cams, and consequently none of the troubles resultant therefrom; which costs less for maintenance than any car in the world; which by reason of its constant torque will travel indefinitely on the high gear up hill or down dale; which has the most perfect self-starting engine made—a car of so many **compelling** features that you must for your own information learn more about it.

Fill out the coupon and get the intensely interesting little books which tell the two-cycle story.

## New Features of the 1907 Elmore

The new features of the car illustrated above—the three-cylinder two-cycle Elmore—include the selective type sliding gear transmission, three speeds forward and reverse; platform spring suspension; I beam front axle; spark and throttle control on top of steering-wheel; new design radiator and hood and new design body with tonneau capacity for three people. While the car has a greater seating capacity and 100 inch wheel base, the weight has been reduced to nearly 200 pounds less than the model 14, which gave such splendid satisfaction last year.

The price of this car is $1,750.00, with full equipment of oil lamps, tail lamps, acetylene lights and generator.

**THE ELMORE MFG. CO.**
**Clyde, O.**

Gentlemen:—I am interested in the Two-Cycle Elmore. Send me little books "Busy Little Two Thousandths of a Second," "One Long Jump" and "Two Short Steps."

Name..........................................

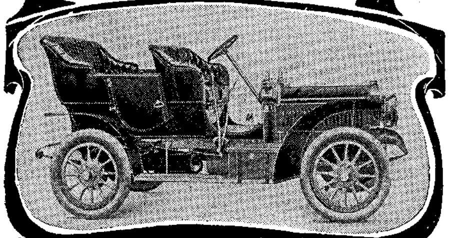
City..........................................

Street........................................

State.........................................

**THE ELMORE MFG. CO., Clyde, Ohio**
**Members of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers**
**We shall Exhibit at Madison Square Garden, New York, January 12-19, 1907**

1907



*All motordom is agog over the advent of Model H, the brand new four-cylinder Cadillac for 1907, now ready for instant delivery.*

In every particular this car is not only up to the minute, but is really *two years* ahead of any other machine on the market. Its many improvements, its superior mechanical completeness, its superior finish and design, make it imperative for you not to take another step in the purchase of a car until you have learned all about this wonderful

CADILLAC

—an automobile whose smooth and well-balanced action is almost marvelous when compared with that in what has heretofore been accepted as the highest type of motor car. The new and exclusive double acting steering gear greatly increases safety of riding; surprising ease of control is gained through the perfect planetary transmission; a new marine type governor regulates the speed of the engine under all conditions, minimizing vibration and fuel consumption; the *independent steel suspension for engine* saves wear and strain.

These and a dozen other reasons why you ought to choose the Cadillac will be explained by your nearest dealer. His address, also finely illustrated booklet A.D. will be sent on request.

Model H will accommodate five persons; **30 horse power;** capable of 50 miles an hour. Price, $2,500.

**Other Cadillac models are: MODEL K, RUNABOUT, $750; MODEL M, LIGHT TOURING CAR, $950. All prices f. o. b. Detroit, and do not include lamps.**

**CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY,**
**Detroit, Michigan.**

*Member Asso. Licensed Auto. Mfrs.*

**Keep Perfectly Dry**

**The Storm Proof Buggy** **30 Days Free Trial**

that affords absolute protection from rain, snow, wind, cold and dust. Instantly changed into the most pleasant summer vehicle. Cooler in summer than the old style, and as effective in winter as a closed cab. Costs no more than other well made buggies that do not protect. We guarantee the construction and your satisfaction to be perfect; if not, return to us at our expense, and your money will be refunded. **Write today for catalogue. C**

**FOUTS & HUNTER CARRIAGE MFG. CO.**
**115 S. Third St., Terre Haute, Ind.**

faults. Palma is now seventy-one years old. He has given his life to the cause of liberty.

---

**"The Widow of the Confederacy."**—Before the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, Gen. Rufus Saxton was intimate with members of the household of Jefferson Davis, according to the Boston *Transcript*. He had many good-natured controversies with them as to the trend of events; believing that the slavery question could only be settled by war. "After one of these discussions," continues the *Transcript*, "Mrs. Davis assured him that if he ever came south as an invader, she would see that his grave was well cared for, charging herself with that as a friendly duty." Now, after nearly half a century, Mrs. Davis has herself just passed away, and General Saxton still lives.

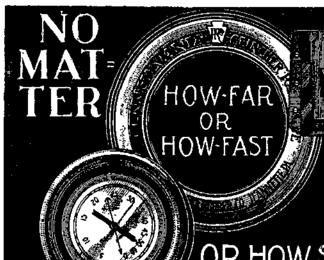
Photograph by Davis & Sanford, New York.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

In the New York *Times* are repeated a number of stories of Mrs. Davis's early life and her part in the Confederate movement:

> On his way to a political meeting at Vicksburg one December day sixty-three years ago, Jefferson Davis paid a visit to his brother's place, the Hurricane, near Natchez, Miss. The host, eager to entertain his brother, sent a saddle-horse to the Howell home to bring back a pretty, eighteen-year-old girl who had just returned from school in Philadelphia. That was how the man who came to be President of the Southern Confederacy met Varina Howell, and two years later they were married.
>
> . . . . . . . .
>
> In a letter written soon after she met him, Varina Howell said:
>
> "I do not know whether this Mr. Jefferson Davis is young or old. He looks both at times; but I believe he is old, for from what I hear he is only two years younger than you are. He impresses me as a remarkable kind of man, but of uncertain temper, and has a way of taking for granted that everybody agrees with him when he expresses an opinion, which offends me; yet he is most agreeable, and has a peculiarly sweet voice and a winning manner of asserting himself. The fact is, he is the kind of person I should expect to rescue one from a mad-dog at any risk, but to insist upon a stoical indifference to the fright afterward. I do not think that I shall ever like him as I do his brother Joe. Would you believe it, he is refined and cultivated and yet he is a Democrat!"
>
> The wedding took place February 20, 1847, and in that same year Jefferson Davis was elected a member of Congress. From that year to the Civil War a great deal of the Davises' time was spent

NO MATTER HOW FAR OR HOW FAST YOU GO OR HOW SEVERE THE ROADS MAY BE



PENNSYLVANIA CLINCHER TIRES

WILL PROVE THEMSELVES DEPENDABLE IN EVERY EMERGENCY

THEY NEVER BLOW OUT OR RIM-CUT, AND ARE UNIMPAIRED BY ANY SAVE DOWNRIGHT DESTRUCTIVE ACCIDENTS.

THEY CAN STAND ANY USAGE THE AUTOMOBILE CAN STAND

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY,
JEANNETTE, PA.

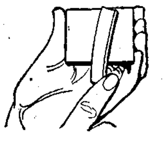
NEW YORK—1665 Broadway.
CHICAGO—1241 Michigan Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA—615 N. Broad Street.
ATLANTA, GA.—102 Prior Street.
BOSTON—167 Oliver Street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Main and Tupper St.
LONDON—4 Snow Hill.

"Seek not to be distinguished *from* Other Men, but rather identified *with* them."

Which means,
Do as your neighbor does—
Use the
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.
241 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

**DO YOU SHAVE YOURSELF?**

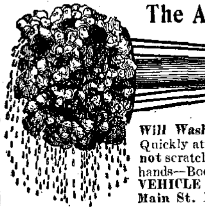


With a **Busse Dry Hone** you can in 10 seconds make your razor edge equal to a barber's. Wet hones usually take half an hour of an expert. Busse's hones require no skill; anybody can use them; adapted to either plain or safety styles. A gentleman said, "I would not take $25 for mine if I could not get another; have used it 5 years and my razor is as good as new."

**$1 Prepaid.**

**BUSSE & CO. 527 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.**

The Ardrey Vehicle Washer



Pat. Aug. 15. 1905

***Will Wash Vehicles Perfectly.*** Quickly attached to hose. Will not scratch varnish. No cold, wet hands—Booklet free. **ARDREY VEHICLE WASHER CO., 139 H. Main St. E., Rochester, N. Y.**

ARDREY NO SPRINGS WILL WEAR FOREVER WASHER

in Washington. Mr. Davis served as Senator, as Secretary of War under President Pierce, and then as Senator again. In the preparation of some of his ablest speeches, it is said, his wife rendered him valuable assistance.

When he withdrew from the Senate in January, 1861, he and Mrs. Davis went back to Mississippi, and the next month the delegates of the seceding States, in convention at Montgomery, Ala., chose him President of the Confederacy. He went at once to Richmond, and his wife began packing up their belongings, to follow him. Her journey was turned almost into a triumphal march. She went by way of New Orleans, and there a military company presented to her bouquets of violets. The color of the violets, she relates, filled her with a sort of superstitious dread.

In her memoir of her husband, Mrs. Davis tells of their life in Richmond during the great war. She tells how the flag captured from the *Merrimac* was brought to her, and how the discovery that it was damp with blood made "her sick and sorrowful over the dead and dying of both sections." It was in war-time that one of her children was killed by a fall, and she writes of the accident thus:

"On April 30 I left my children quite well, playing in my room, and had just uncovered my basket in Mr. Davis's office when a servant came for me. The most beautiful and brightest of my children, Joseph Emory, had in play climbed over the connecting angle of a banister and had fallen to the brick pavement below. He died in a few minutes after we reached his side. The child was Mr. Davis's hope and greatest joy in life."

With the struggle near its end Mrs. Davis left Richmond. Later she was joined by her husband at Washington, Ga. For the first year of his imprisonment she was not allowed to be near him, but in the second the order excluding her was withdrawn. It was in connection with this imprisonment that Mrs. Jefferson Davis last came into public notice. A year or two ago the old controversy as to whether Gen. Nelson A. Miles had ill-treated Jefferson Davis was revived. General Miles said Mrs. Davis had thanked him for his kind treatment of her husband, and Mrs. Davis denied having done so.

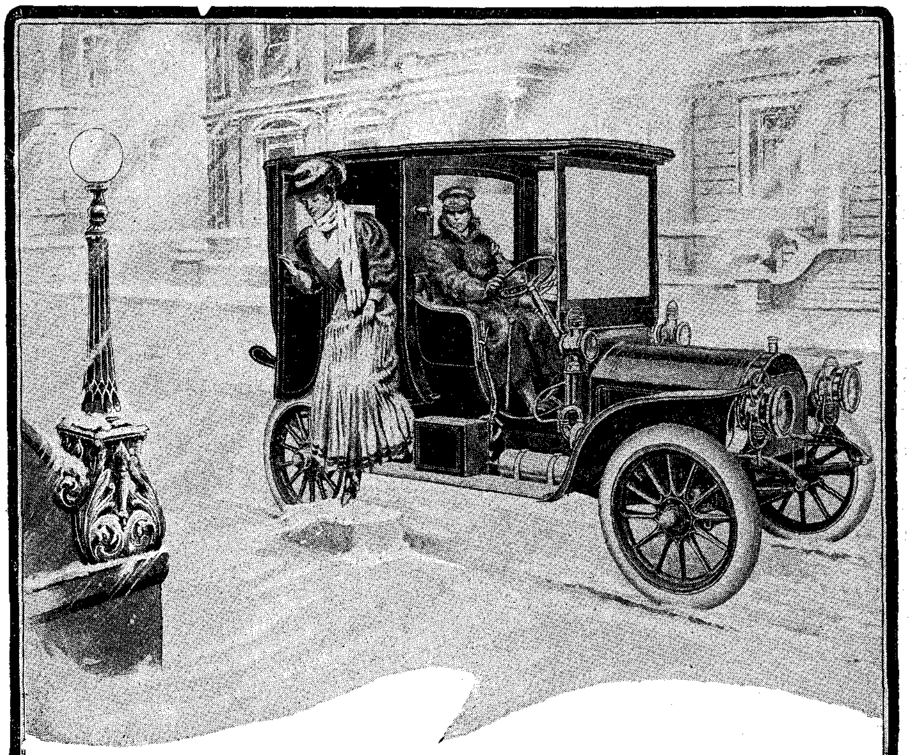
---

**A Modern Robin Hood.**—The late Sam Lewis, of London, is said to have differed from Robin Hood of old only in that while his famed predecessor was avowedly an outlaw, he himself always operated within the letter, if not within the spirit, of the law. "It was the boast of the historic outlaw," says the Cleveland *Leader*, "that he robbed the rich and gave to the poor." Lewis wittily said, "I lend to the lord and give to the poor." The life-story of this man is thus told in *The Leader:*

He was the most notorious money-lender of his time; one of the most infamous that England has ever known. He was hard, but honest. He stuck to his agreement and made his victims stick to theirs. With his pound of flesh went blood, and life even, for many of his clients killed themselves, it is said.

The young lordling who "went the pace" found that it brought him to the door of Usurer Lewis, altho he was aiming at the stage door. The women who gambled in secret or openly, who wasted their allowances and then went into debt to milliner and mantua-maker, had recourse to Lewis; the old nobility, who found their rent-rolls decreasing and their social obligations growing heavier, went to see Lewis, as a matter of course. King Edward himself, in the days when he was the rakish Prince of Wales, and the Bombay bankers, the Sassoons, hadn't come to his rescue, was a client of Lewis. He got "special rates" and, like the good fellow he is in many ways, remembered the favor and received Mrs. Lewis at court, tho all England howled at the desecration.

When Lewis died he left a life interest in his big estate to his widow, once a pretty American actress, Ada Ward. Five millions went to her exclusively, but the rest was to be given to the poor when she died. This happened a day or so ago in London, and now the fashionable world, which he squeezed like a lemon, knows where its money is to go. Seven



*In the Lap of Limousine Luxury*

MILADY need not now fear the cold blasts of winter. She can shop, call or go to the theatre, safe from the discomforts of the frosted season, in a STODDARD-DAYTON LIMOUSINE. Luxury and comfort are combined in this drawing-room awheel. All that is best in

**Stoddard-Dayton**

cars is found in this model of unrivaled quality. Upholstered in hand-buffed, water-grained leather or goat skin, lined with broadcloth and equipped with electric lights, toilet and card cases, and speaking tube—it is a picture of splendor on wheels.

French beveled glass is used throughout. Colors are optional with the purchaser, but a black body with dark green or dark blue panel is strikingly effective. The working parts, practically silent, befit a vehicle of exceptional dignity.

Our Limousine—upon a Model-F chassis—is driven by our new Stoddard-Dayton motor. The 4 cylinders, 4⅝ x 5 inches are cast in pairs, insuring ***simpler*** and ***fewer*** connections and ***higher efficiency.*** Enclosed fenders; 34-inch wheels; larger transmission brake; wider seats and longer wheel base; strut rods, which ***take all the strain*** off the springs, hung on shackles at both ends—are some of the 1907 improvements. A small folding seat in tonneau—carrying four passengers when necessary—Price $3,500. Our 1907 Book is full of information about all our cars—Sent FREE.

**THE DAYTON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DAYTON, OHIO**

**INCOME OF 5% PER ANNUM ON SUMS OF $100 OR MORE. WITHDRAWABLE AFTER ONE YEAR.**

**SECURED by first mortgage on New York City improved real estate, and a guarantee fund of 10% of the face value of all mortgages in force.**

**This corporation is subject to examination by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.**

**KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY**
(Established 1883)
**38 Park Row New York City**

**PARSIFAL.** The story and analysis of Wagner's great opera, by H. R. HAWEIS. Small 12mo, cloth, 68 pages, 40c. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

**4% Add 1% to the Dividend 5%**
**Add 25% to the Income**

IF your savings now yield 4 per cent., and we pay you 5 per cent., we increase your *income* 25 per cent. Before you deal with us we shall expect to satisfy you of our unquestioned reliability. Let us place the matter before you properly by correspondence.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN Co NEW YORK CITY

**Assets, $1,750,000.**
**Established 13 years.**
**Banking Dept. Supervision.**

Earnings paid from day received to day withdrawn.

Letters of inquiry solicited and promptly answered.

**Industrial Savings and Loan Co.**
**9 Times Bldg., Broadway, New York**

**SEND YOUR SONG POEMS TO ME**

I will write the music and present to Big N.Y. Publishers. I made a fortune writing songs; my experience will aid you. My songs **"Blue Bell"** and **"Way Down In My Heart"** achieved world-wide fame. Write to-day for **Free Booklet**
**EDWARD MADDEN, 98 Madden Bldg., New York**

**Study Yourself This Year**

Susanna Cocroft

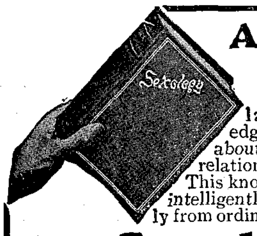
You will doubtless take up some special study this year—why not study to make yourself perfect in health and figure, with a clear brain that you may be useful, attractive and a source of pleasure to your family, to your friends and to yourself? Many a woman has surprised her husband and friends by giving 15 minutes a day in the privacy of her own room to special directions which I give her for the care of health, face and figure.

**My Method** I study each woman's case just as a physician studies it, the only difference being that I strengthen and put in place weakened organs by exercise for nerves and muscles controlling such organs, bring a good circulation of warm, pure blood which I purify by teaching correct breathing and by prescribing the special diet, bathing, etc., adapted to each individual.

I strengthen ***all your vital organs, lungs, heart, nerve*** centers and send your blood bounding through your veins as when a child. I ***develop*** or ***reduce your figure*** to correct proportions. I teach you to stand and walk with an ease and dignity which at once bespeak culture and refinement.

I will send you my little booklet on how to stand and walk, **free**—every woman should have this, and if you will write me fully about your case, I will tell you what I can do for you and I will send you extracts of letters from my pupils if I have helped similar cases.

**SUSANNA COCROFT,**
**Dept. 64, 57 Washington St., Chicago**
*Author of "Character as Expressed in the Body," Etc.*



**A Happy Marriage**

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

**Sexology**
*(Illustrated)*

*by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D.*, imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
*Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.*

**Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00**
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

**Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.**

What a Young Boy Ought to Know Stall
What a Young Man Ought to Know Stall
What a Young Husband Ought to Know Stall
What a Man of Forty-Five Ought to Know Stall
What a Young Girl Ought to Know Wood-Allen
What a Young Woman Ought to Know Wood-Allen
What a Young Wife Ought to Know Drake
What a Woman of Forty-Five Ought to Know Drake

**Sexual Facts**

The information in these books will insure marital happiness and save mankind untold suffering.

**The Sex Series**

The only COMPLETE SERIES of books published on delicate subjects. Written in a manner understood by every person and information given which should not be hidden by false or foolish modesty. Commended by medical authorities everywhere.

| Four books to boys and men. | Four books to girls and women. |
|---|---|
| **"Young Boy."** | **"Young Girl."** |
| **"Young Man."** | **"Young Woman."** |
| **"Young Husband."** | **"Young Wife."** |
| **"Man of Forty-five."** | **"Woman of Forty-five."** |

**$1 a copy each,** post free. Table of contents free.

**Vir Publishing Co 962 Land Title Bldg Phila Pa**

**IF YOU WANT TO EARN MONEY**

here is your chance. We offer **$25,000 IN CASH PRIZES** for those who secure subscriptions for the two greatest magazine clubbing offers of the season, *Success and Woman's Home Companion*, both for a full year, $1.65; *Success, Woman's Home Companion and Review of Reviews*, $3.00. Prizes are in addition to a liberal commission on each order. These clubs almost sell themselves. Some earn $100 week, many as much as $50. Can use all your time or a part of it. Write to-day for particulars, before your territory is taken, to

**Success Magazine,** 38 Washington Sq. E., New York City

**Pears'**

Soap, like books, should be chosen with discretion. Both are capable of infinite harm.

The selection of Pears' is a perfect choice and a safeguard against soap evils.

Matchless for the complexion.

**Any Woman Can Have Good Health, A Refined Face and Good Figure**

Every figure can be rounded out symmetrically unless bones are missing or tissues entirely wasted away, and the woman who carries from 20 to 100 pounds of ***superfluous flesh*** every time she moves has my sympathy—but she does not need to do so—and surely it is every woman's privilege and duty to keep herself attractive and pleasing.

**You Can Be Well Without Drugs**

Drugs may relieve pain but they do not remove the cause of your difficulty.

As women approach or pass middle life, they need more care in keeping a good circulation and the use of every faculty.

**I Keep Women Young** I have hundreds of pupils over 70 and a few over 80. Here are a few extracts from my morning mail:

**Miss Cocroft at Her Desk**

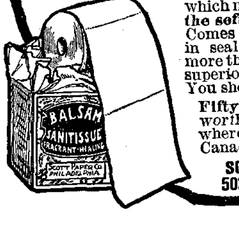
"My weight has increased thirty pounds."
"My kidneys are much better."
"My eyes are stronger and I have taken off my glasses."
"I have not had a sign of gall stones since I began your work."
"I weigh 83 lbs. less, and have gained wonderfully in strength."
"I am delighted with the effect of exercise upon my catarrh."
"Just think of it! To be relieved from constipation—entirely free after having it for 30 years."
"Have grown from a nervous wreck into a state of good, quiet nerves."

I do not give the name of a pupil unless she has given me permission to do so; every woman's letter is held in strict confidence. I will not work with you unless I feel I can help you. My advice and information in regard to my work are free. I wish you could read the reports from my pupils for one day—they would do your heart good, as they do mine.

**SUSANNA COCROFT**
**Dept. 64, 57 Washington St., Chicago**

*Miss Cocroft, as President of Physical Culture Extension Work in America, needs no further introduction.*

**A Soft, Strong Toilet Paper**



**Balsam Sanitissue** is infused with aromatic Canada Balsam, which makes it antiseptic. **It is the softest toilet paper made.** Comes wrapped in parchment in sealed cartons. Costs no more than other kinds, and far superior—10c, 15c, and 25c. You should have it.

**Fifty Sheets Free,** or $1 worth sent, prepaid, anywhere in United States and Canada, on receipt of price.

**SCOTT PAPER COMPANY,**
**503 GLENWOOD AVE., PHILA.**

millions are given to establishing homes for the poor; one hospital gets over six millions; $750,000 is set aside for Jewish poor and Jewish charities, and scores of other deserving charities get thumping legacies.

Lewis lived up to his motto, and his posthumous goodness may condone some of his wickedness in life.

---

**What Life Means to Upton Sinclair**—To the *Cosmopolitan's* symposium of "What Life Means to Me" Upton Sinclair offers the following contribution, and considerable more in the same strain. During his youth, while in the formative period of his literary development, he says, "I lived with three intimate friends, who loved me very dearly, had the molding of my character, and are responsible for my fundamentally revolutionary attitude toward the world." "Their names," he adds, "are Jesus, Hamlet, and Shelley." His adventures in Packingtown confirmed him in his socialistic ideas, he says. The indelible force of those experiences he depicts thus:

> So far as I myself am concerned, the well-springs of joy and beauty have not dried up in me—the flowers no longer sing to me as they used to, nor the sunrise nor the stars; I have become like a soldier upon a hard campaign—I am thinking only of the enemy. The experiences of my life have been such that I can not think of them without turning sick; there is no way that I can face the thought of them at all, save as being practise for the writing of "The Jungle." I see that it was necessary that some one should have had such experiences, in order that it might become impossible for any man to have them again.
>
> People say to me, "You won't be quite such a vigorous socialist now that you have made some money." I do not try to tell them what I think of such a remark; I simply answer that I do not happen to be that sort of person. It is true that I am what the world calls famous, and shall also perhaps be rich; and I might go over to England if I chose, and meet with duchesses and lords, and be a "personality." But is there any place in the world where I could escape from the memory of my nights of fire and anguish? of the tears that I shed and the vows that I took? Is there any way that I could escape from the memory of the men and women and children whom I left behind me, down there in the social pit—from their wan and hungry faces, from their tears and cries of despair? It is upon the faces of these people that I climbed out; they made themselves into a ladder for me. It was their pennies which kept me alive while I wrote my book; it was their words which cheered me on; when it was a question of allowing a publisher to mutilate it, they came forward—literally by the thousands—and saw me through. And now life means to me a chance to prove to them that they were not mistaken.

---

**Sir William Henry Perkin.**—Sir William Henry Perkin, the English chemist, was recently honored by the Chemists Club of New York with a medal commemorative of his valuable discoveries of the commercial products of coal-tar. The New York *Tribune* remarks that "another and perhaps a more appropriate way to recognize the value of such work as his is to take steps to assist other men in performing a similar service to the world." Of the work of Sir William it says:

> There is much in the early life of Sir William to impart courage to those who undertake the solution of difficult chemical problems. When only seventeen years of age he took up an inquiry which had fascinated his teacher, relating to the feasibility of making quinin artificially. His slow progress exposed him to disparaging criticism, but he stuck to his task. Like the man who had inspired his interest in this particular task, he failed, but he achieved something else of even greater importance within a year. By the discovery of the first of the anilin colors, mauve, in 1856, he led the way to an enormous number of similar achievements. It is

said that no fewer than seven hundred products of coal-tar, unknown and undreamt of half a century ago, are now being manufactured. Prominent among these are dyes, medicines, and photographic developers. New industries have been founded, old industries (notably the coloring of textile fabrics) have been benefited, additional employments have been provided for thousands of persons, fortunes have been made, and fresh stimulus has been imparted to the science of chemistry. Had the young investigator been persuaded by the sneers of others to abandon the clew he was following, the world might even to-day be ignorant of the treasures whose existence he was the first to reveal.

---

**Leoncavallo.**—The first visit of Leoncavallo, the Italian composer, to this country, is noted with interest by music-lovers. With Puccini and Mascagni, says the Baltimore *News*, he is recognized as one of the greatest of the new school of Italian composers. "He was born in Naples on March 8, 1858," continues the *News*, "the son of the Chevalier Vincent, president of the Tribunal Potenzia, and his mother was the daughter of the celebrated artist Raffaele d' Auria,' who decorated the royal palaces at Naples." Leoncavallo's struggle for recognition is thus narrated by the *News:*

The composer's studies began with the piano, which he learned first from a musician named Siri and afterward from Simonetti, a teacher of some repute in Naples. In due course Leoncavallo was admitted to the Neapolitan Conservatory, where he became a pupil of Cesi for the piano, of Ruta for harmony, and of Rossi for composition. At the age of 18 he left the conservatory with a diploma of "maestro," and began his first opera. The subject was the tragic story of Chatterton, the libretto being an adaptation of Alfred de Vigny's well-known drama. The young composer then went to Bologna, where he completed the opera and arranged for its production, but at the last moment the impresario decamped, leaving the unfortunate composer penniless.

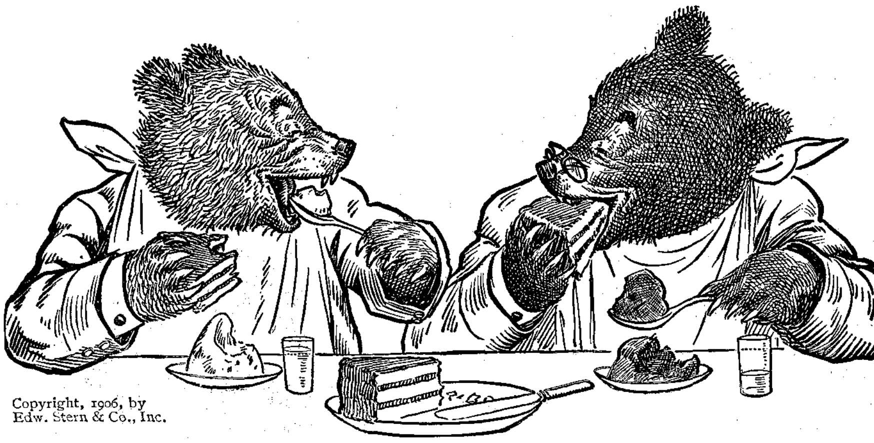
In desperation Leoncavallo was compelled to undertake any work that would keep him from starvation. He gave lessons in singing and piano-playing, and even played accompaniments at concerts in various cafés, in the latter capacity visiting England, France, Holland, and Germany, and going even as far as Cairo. After many years of traveling he returned to Italy, and presented himself to Ricordi (the music-publisher in Milan) with the *scenario* of a vast trilogy dealing with the history of the Renaissance in Italy, for which he had already completed the libretto of the first section "I Medici." The

TEDDY-B and TEDDY-G

The Roosevelt Bears

By SEYMOUR EATON

The jolliest and most attractive Christmas Book for a Dozen Years



Copyright, 1906, by
Edw. Stern & Co., Inc.

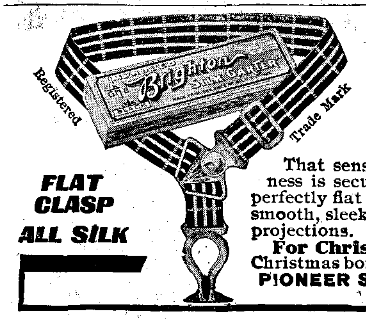
THESE TWO BEARS leave their mountain home in Colorado and make a tour of the East. They ride on Pullman trains, stop at the best hotels, give entertainment to children on the way, get into all kinds of mischief, and have scores of hairbreadth escapes. The book is full to the brim with wholesome fun for boys and girls of all ages, old and young, from six years to eighty-six.

Every page has a picture and there are many full-page pictures in a dozen colors. Mr. Eaton has had hundreds of letters from boys and girls about these Bears. Master QUENTIN ROOSEVELT says in his letter: *"I have read the book you sent father and so did the rest of the family and we liked it very much."*

The book is very attractively bound and makes a handsome gift. The story is told in jolly rhyme and the pictures by V. Floyd Campbell are the funniest bear pictures which have ever been drawn. Send for free circular illustrated in color. For sale by all dealers.

Sent, express or mail prepaid, to any address upon receipt of price, **$1.50**, by the publishers,

EDWARD STERN & COMPANY, Inc.
121 N. Twelfth St., Philadelphia 11



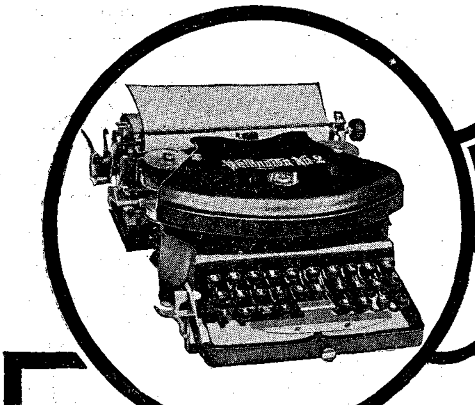
BRIGHTON

Flat Clasp Garters

That sense of absolute security, complete comfort and perfect neatness is secured only by wearing Brighton Flat Clasp Garters. The perfectly flat clasp holds gently, but securely. They give the ankles that smooth, sleek appearance. The web is one piece pure silk. No sharp projections. All metal parts of brass, heavily nickeled.

**For Christmas**—Brighton Flat Clasp Garters in the handsome, new Christmas boxes. Same price, 25c a pair. All dealers, or by mail prepaid.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., 718 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
*Makers of Pioneer Suspenders*



$1.00 Brings a Wellington Typewriter to you Carriage Prepaid

Every business or professional man feels the constant need of a Typewriter in his work. Price and terms of payment have hitherto been prohibitive. But the WELLINGTON Typewriter is within the reach of all. We will deliver a WELLINGTON Typewriter to your home for $65.00— **$1.00 DOWN AND $1.00 PER WEEK**—payable monthly.

The WELLINGTON No. 2 VISIBLE TYPEWRITER

is fully the equal in construction and quality of work of any typewriter sold. Universal keyboard—28 keys, 84 characters, alignment and spacing perfect. Writing always in sight. Simplest keyboard makes the Wellington the easiest of all typewriters to operate. It is the greatest of manifolders—12 carbons from one writing. The most easily cleaned and adjusted of any machine. Cost of maintenance and repairs practically nothing. Weight only 15 pounds with carrying case. The Wellington will outwear any $100 typewriter on the market; will win in any contest involving hard speed and hard work.

Our terms place this superior typewriter easily within the means of all.

Send us $1.00 as first payment and two or three suitable references, as an evidence of good faith, and the typewriter will be sent to you without delay. If not satisfactory after a trial, **RETURN AT OUR EXPENSE.**

LIT BROTHERS, Dept. A. F., Market and 8th and 7th Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

The
Pure Food Man

Congress didn't have to pass Pure Food Laws for "The Ralston Miller." He has *always* made Pure Food.

Ralston Health Food *is* absolutely *pure*—a chemist's certificate of purity on every package.

RALSTON is a guaranteed, standard food—a *staple*—not a fad or fancy.

It has stood the test of time.

People eat RALSTON because it's wholesome, nutritious—good—and *they like it*.

It's made from the hearts of selected wheat—the brain-building, muscle-forming part of the grain—rich in gluten—a food for every hungry cell of the human body. It retains the natural nut-brown color of the grain.

Ralston is *guaranteed*. Buy a package—if you don't like it your grocer is instructed to pay you your money back.

Ralston Health Food, sterilized by our new patent process, is always fresh and good.

Ask for RALSTON this time—and *insist on getting it*. Take no substitute—no other breakfast is as good.

**Try Purina Whole Wheat Flour—For Sale by All Good Grocers.**

Get the ***checkerboard*** sack and you get the *best*.

**RALSTON PURINA MILLS.**
"Where Purity is Paramount."
**St. Louis, Mo. Portland, Ore. Tillsonburg, Ont.**

Ralston
Health Food

The Proper Treatment for Floors Woodwork and Furniture
Johnson's Prepared Wax
S. C. Johnson & Son

This 25 ct. Book FREE

It tells how to keep your furniture and all wood in beautiful condition with little labor and expense. It explains how you can easily change the color and finish or furniture to harmonize your woodwork or other furnishings. It gives directions for making your old, discarded, poorly finished furniture serviceable and stylish. Tells how to produce all the latest effects in Weathered, Mission, Flemish and Mahogany finishes. This book is sent FREE by the manufacturers of

Johnson's
Prepared Wax

*"A Complete Finish and Polish for all Wood"*
**For Furniture, Woodwork and Floors**

It is sold by all dealers in paint in 10 and 25 cent packages and in larger size cans. Write today for above book and mention edition L. D. 102.

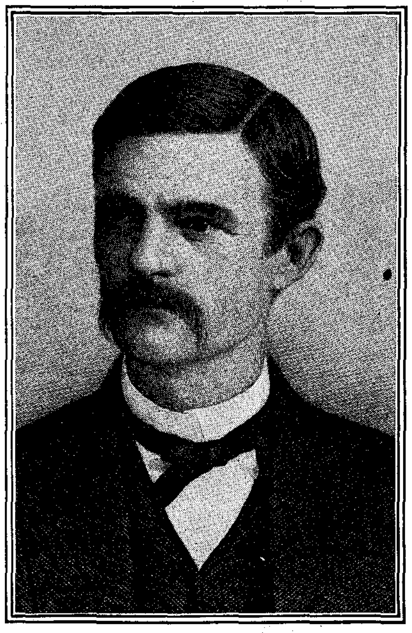
**S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis.**
*"The Wood Finishing Authorities."*

latter was accepted, and in a year Leoncavallo had finished the music.

For three years he waited vainly in the hope of seeing his opera produced, and then betook himself in despair to the rival publishing-house of Sonsogno. Here he was well received, and for his firm he wrote his two-act opera, "Pagliacci," which was produced at the Teatro dal Verme, Milan, on May 21, 1892, with tremendous success. Leoncavallo's name soon became famous throughout Italy, and on November 10, 1893, his "Medici" was produced at the Teatro dal Verme.

---

**Rev. Sam Jones, Evangelist.**—With the death of Rev. Sam Jones of Georgia, one more noted evangelist has left the field. "For a quarter of a century, almost," says the Altanta *Constitution*, "his name has been a household word, not only in Georgia, but in every State of the Union, and during that time he had made the saving of souls from the evangelistic platforms his sole and all absorbing lifework." In his youth he had intended himself for the practise of law, "but his conversion under dramatic and singularly emotional circumstances led him to consecrate his life to the Christian ministry, at first as a regularly ordained Methodist preacher, and later as a free-lance evangelist." Of his success in this work we are told by *The Constitution:*



REV. SAM JONES.

There is no underrating the power of Sam Jones as a pulpit orator. He was a veritable human dynamo, and his magnetism electrified any audience. He was essentially a humorist by nature, and to him human nature was an open book. He knew the failings and foibles and hypocrisies and innate "cussedness" of men, and he knew how to shame them into a spiritual mood that made their souls receptive to gospel truths. His seemingly intemperate denunciations and biting sarcasm were all on the surface, for the playful, genial humor would invariably shine through his fiercest philippics against poor human nature. He could make men laugh and cry almost in the same breath, and those stirred with resentment at first remained to pray. He had a wonderful rugged, uncouth faculty of striking sinners with self-conviction of their "meanness" through their sense of humor and the pathetic side as well. He moved more audiences to spiritual fervor and conviction, perhaps, than any evangelist of modern times. He was certainly a towering evangelical landmark in his day and generation.

The personal side of Sam Jones was lovable. He led the Christ life in his daily walk and conversation and among his Cartersville neighbors. His home life was beautiful. He was a charitable friend to

BENSDORP'S
ROYAL DUTCH
COCOA
AMSTERDAM - HOLLAND
Try This Cocoa Just
IN PLACE OF

We
absolutely
know,
and you can
prove,

BENSDORP'S
ROYAL DUTCH
COCOA
YELLOW WRAPPER.

Requires only ½ the quantity of others.

Send 10 cents for trial can.
**Stephen L. Bartlett Co.**
Importers, Boston.
All Grocers.

In the beautiful Genesee Valley

AVON SPRINGS SANITARIUM

A delightful place for recuperation. The Autumn air is invigorating; *the* **Avon Sulphur Waters** *are celebrated far and wide for* wonderful cures in cases of Rheumatism and Eczema.

Delightful driving, gorgeous fall scenery—pleasant accommodations. In the course of the famous Genesee Valley Hunts.

Write for booklet and special prices for fall and winter. **Sulphur water** in jugs and bottles sent anywhere in U. S. Write *for prices*.

**Dr. W. K. QUACKENBUSH, Physician in Charge, Avon, N. Y.**

THE NO. 1 HUSTLER ASH SIFTER
NO DUST NO DIRT

COAL is GOLD

**It's like finding money** the way the **Hustler Ash Sifter saves coal**. Turning the crank for a minute sifts the day's ashes. No dust nor dirt; easy to operate; a child can do it, and no maid objects to it. Fits wood or iron barrel; saves many times its cost in a year, and the cinders are excellent for banking fire at night. If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Write for Catalog 29.

**HILL DRYER CO.**
**325 Park Avenue, Worcester, Mass.**

the widow and the fatherless, and his unostentatious charities were innumerable. Nearly all his life he had held an official position in the organized work of caring for the orphans of Georgia. He possessed rare qualities of head and heart, and his life was consecrated to humanitarian ideals.

---

**The "Poet Lariat."**—Bloodgood H. Cutter, the "Poet Lariat" of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," has just passed away at his home on Long Island. He was a farmer and a poet, but he made most of his money in the real-estate business, according to the Springfield *Republican*. This paper tells of his association with Mark Twain and the remarkable ability which he displayed in writing "poetry":

Mr. Cutter sailed on the *Quaker City* in that excursion party to the Holy Land and points on the way which Mark Twain made so famous, and, being essentially a quaint and curious original, he delighted the humorist. Mr. Cutter always dressed in an ostentatious rusticity, and never seemed to wear any new clothes. He was full of odd and simple sayings, and turned everything into rime. His verses were quite devoid of poetry, but he was excessively vain of them, and published a book of 500 pages. He was fond of meeting some stranger, at a hotel or on a ferry-boat or any sort of place, if he found the man was literary, for then he would say, after introducing himself, "Give me a bit of paper, and I'll write a poem right off." Such as it was, the poem was all ways written. He would say: "Do you suppose Longfellow could have done that so quick?" He was quite proud of his appearance in Mark Twain's book, and would only modestly observe, "I guess I don't deserve all he said about me." While thus conceited about his poetic talents, Mr. Cutter was a shrewd business man, a good farmer, and got along well in life. His wife died 25 years ago, they had no children, and his own death, at the age of 69, was the result of a fall as he was walking about his home estate at Little Neck a fortnight ago.

---

**Gastronomics of the Purple.**—The President of France, dissatisfied with the artificial flavoring given to his food by his celebrated chef, Mr. Tesch, has had him discharged, and now in his place has engaged a woman as his chief cook. The Seattle *Post Intelligencer* recalls a similar revolution in the kitchen of President Harrison and compares the circumstances of the two events:

Mr. Fallières is a Gascon and he explained to the ex-chef that he disliked 'la cuisine travaillée," or composite dishes, and wanted meat, fowl, fish and vegetables to be served with their natural flavor. The suggestion was ignored; Mr. Fallières insisted; the great chef, offended, resigned and a "*cordon bleu*" (a female cook entitled to wear the blue ribbon of the order of the Saint-Esprit) was forthwith engaged to take his place. The cooking of the *cordon bleu*, who comes from the President's native province, has been tested and found satisfactory, so that Mr. Fallières's meat and vegetables are now served with their natural flavor.

An analogous instance happened in the White House during President Benjamin Harrison's administration.

When Mr. Harrison took possession of the executive mansion he installed as chef a noted *maître d' hôtel*, who resigned a position in the famous Hotel Richelieu, of Chicago, to go to Harrison. He turned out wonderful dishes, veritable culinary triumphs, but they were, of course, prepared by "*la cuisine travaillée*" methods. Harrison, however, liked plain, homely, wholesome fare at his private table. He was especially fond of fried apples and pork for breakfast and he shocked his chef by insisting on having that toothsome combination. As time went on and the opportunities for displaying the resources of his art faded away, the chef grew thoughtful. He reflected that a man who wanted fried apples and pork for breakfast had more use for a good, old, Southern darky cook than for a French chef, and so,

Take a Short Cut Through The Day's Work

HORLICK'S Malted Milk

The noon lunch is a decided bother to the busy man. It breaks in on his work. It hustles him off to a noisy, bustling eating place. It sends him back to work with his mind in the clutches of a dense, drowsy dullness.

**"One morning is worth ten afternoons,"** exclaims many a time-pressed man, as he racks his sluggish brain for an idea.

**What is the reason?** The blood which should go to the thinking brain is called to the stomach by the process of digestion.

**What is the remedy?** Omit that heavy lunch and eat a half dozen or dozen (or more, if desired) of

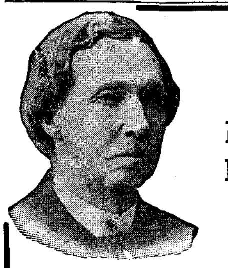
Horlick's Malted Milk Lunch Tablets

These handy, hunger-satisfying, tablets save time, money and trouble. Being partially pre-digested, they force no work on the stomach. The brain gets its needed supply of blood. The mind, sharp and clear, runs smoothly as a well oiled machine. Work vanishes magically.

FREE Horlick's Special Vest Pocket Lunch Case FREE

To readers of the Literary Digest, who will write us, we will send, free and prepaid, Horlick's Special Vest Pocket Lunch Case, a most attractive and convenient little box, filled with these Tablets. These Tablets are the famous **HORLICK'S MALTED MILK** pressed into lozenges, flavored with chocolate or vanilla. Try these Tablets the day received; and again the following day. The result will lead a reasoning man, who **wishes to save time and increase his working capacity,** straight to the druggist for a bottle of Horlick's Malted Milk Lunch Tablets. Address

**Horlick's Malted Milk Company, Racine, Wisconsin.**



My Shoes Rest the Nerves.

DAVID CUMMINGS
Established 1852

**My Shoes Rest the Nerves Because my Patented Cushion Insole absorbs all jar and shock. It presents to the foot a delightfully yielding, velvety surface which never mats or hardens.**

WORTH CUSHION SOLE SHOES

Will cure your foot troubles, they will give you the real foot-freedom and comfort of an old shoe, with all the style, shapeliness and durability of the highest grade footwear.

Try them on at your dealer's; or, if he hasn't them, write us for our latest style booklet, giving his name.

**Men's $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00. Women's $3.00 and $3.50.**

THE CUMMINGS COMPANY, Dept. R,
406 WASHINGTON ST., - - BOSTON, MASS.

5%

The trouble with most banking organization is that they want to tie your money up so you can't get it when you want it—

And then only pay you 3 or 4 per cent. for the use of it.

This company pays 5 per cent. annual interest for every day your money is on deposit, and allows you to withdraw at any time without notice.

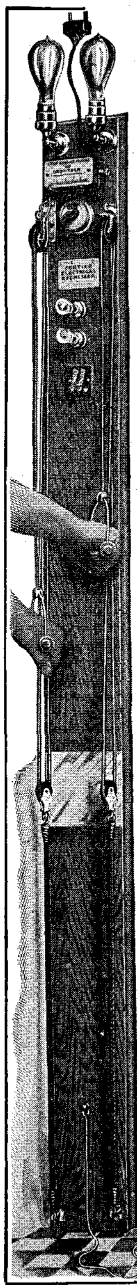
If you *want* to leave your money on deposit for two years or more, we will pay 6 per cent.

And back of it all absolute security is guaranteed.

**Write for the Booklet**

CALVERT MORTGAGE & DEPOSIT CO.
1045 Calvert Building Baltimore, Md.

**Ten Days' FREE Home Health Test To Advertise this Wonderful Nerve and Muscle Builder.**



**The Fortier Electrical Exerciser**

HERE is a remarkable invention for combining health-giving Faradic electricity with exhilarating exercise. If you are nervous, run-down, physically unfit for sustaining physical or mental work, a few minutes daily devoted to the use of The Fortier Electrical Exerciser will accomplish wonders.

This combination **generates** heat and **exercises all deeper-lying** as well as **superficial tissues, causing increased tissue change and increased elimination of waste, resulting in better circulation, added nerve nutrition and development of muscular power, which strengthens the nervous system and improves health in general.**

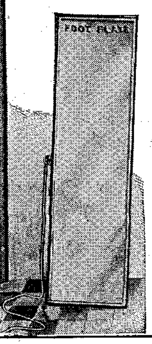
It is impossible for *electricity alone*, or *exercise alone*, to give you *one-half* the benefit that they afford when used in *combination*, by means of this wonderful device.

The Fortier Electrical Exerciser is adapted to the needs of men, women and children. If you are well, the use of the Exerciser will *keep* you in health, and give you added strength; if an invalid, you will find its use more beneficial than medicine.

***10 Days' Free Trial***

We are willing to send this to any interested party for 10 days' trial. Write for our liberal proposition.

***Illustrated Health Book Free***



The Fortier Health Book tells more about different ways of self-development than you ever dreamed of. It shows how every member of the family can be benefited. It is free postpaid. Write at once.

**NATIONAL SPECIALTY MFG. CO.**
**511 Montgomery Bldg.**
**Milwaukee, Wis.**

☞ **Machines made for connection with electric light current and also carrying their own generators.**

**Farm Mortgages For Sale**
**5—5½ and 6% and Absolute Security.**
**Send for our Book**

**We're Right On the Ground**

It explains fully our methods of doing business. List on hand of mortgages for sale will be sent with the book. Our securities are all personally examined. We have 23 years' experience in the loaning business. No investor ever suffered the loss of a dollar through us. Highest references.

**E. J. LANDER, Box 8, Grand Forks, N. D.**

**6% DEBENTURE BONDS**

The safest form of investment—secured by improved real estate. Interest coupons payable January and July 1st, at National Park Bank, N. Y. Write for Booklet "D."

**FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK.**
**BILLINGS, MONT.**

after a while, he quietly resigned and opened a restaurant in Washington.

Thus it will be seen that those who wear the purple, or its equivalent, have to put up a harder fight to get what they like than do plain, obscure, everyday folk. Still there is the other side to it. Think how incomprehensibly barbarous it might seem to a great chef that a royal or presidential palate should require meat and vegetables to be served "with their natural flavor," or should actually plead guilty to a weakness for fried apples and pork for breakfast!

---

**Socialism to Deaf Ears.**—The New York *Times* contributes to the fall "campaign literature" an amusing story of an orator disconcerted by the sweet revenge of a neglected bill-poster. "Cunningham, the bill-poster," explains the *Times*, "didn't get the job of posting for Carl Kappenberg, who was named by the Independent Socialists for Assembly on the Tenth-District ticket." Kappenberg didn't have time to listen to him, he said, whereupon the bill-poster resolved to "get square":

He called upon Russ, the newsdealer of Norfolk Street. Russ is deaf and dumb. Cunningham picked up a pencil and wrote:

"If you bring around twenty deaf-and-dumb men I will set up a keg of beer and treat them to sandwiches."

Russ got twenty-six and took them to Reitzner's Turn Hall, in Rivington Street, on Tuesday night. Meanwhile Cunningham had informed Kappenberg that he had organized a political club of men who wanted to hear Kappenberg talk. Kappenberg postponed two other meetings to attend the one in Reitzner's Hall. Russ, the newsman, was told to inform the deaf-and-dumb men to remain seated until the beer signal was given. For half an hour the candidate expounded his theories on Socialism, but not a man in the audience cheered. Finally becoming puzzled, Kappenberg shouted:

"Am I right? Contradict me if I am wrong. Why don't somebody say something?"

Not a man answered. Then Kappenberg roared: "Are you going to cast your vote for me?"

Just then Cunningham whispered to Russ, and Russ gave the beer signal to the deaf-and-dumb audience. Like one man the audience arose and made a football rush for the barroom, leaving the candidate talking.

Then Cunningham stepped up and congratulated Kappenberg, saying it was a very successful meeting as not a man in the room had interrupted the speaker.

"All they did was to listen to me," replied the candidate.

"No, they didn't," said the bill-poster. "Every one of them turned a deaf ear to what you said."

"For why?"

"Because you did not give me the job to post your bills," explained Cunningham. "When I asked you for the job, you said you had no time to listen to me. Those men are deaf and dumb, and only respond to the sign of a drink."

"Well," said Kappenberg, "the drinks are on me this time. The bill-posting is up to you, and here is $10 for the job."

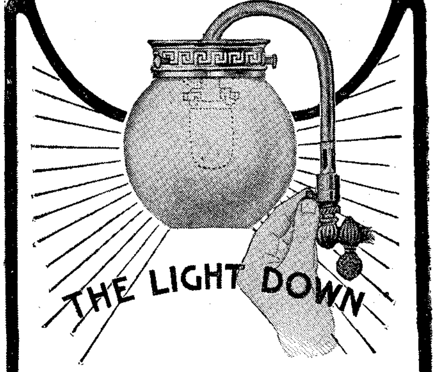
Then when the crowd got to making merry Cunningham declared that he was going to engage them all "to say something good about Hearst."

---

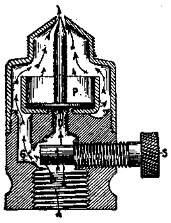
**Told of Ristori.**—The long, successful career of the late Adelaide Ristori was necessarily productive of many incidents which her newspaper biographers take delight in recalling. From some of these which appear in the New York *Tribune* the following anecdotes are quoted:

Born in the atmosphere of the greenroom, the little girl took to the stage like a fish to water. At three, as the son of a great noble escaping with his child from brigands, she disgraced herself and brought confusion on the leading man by scratching his face, tearing his beard, and finally wresting herself from his grasp, crying, "Mamma! Mamma! He is hurting me!" But so captivating was she even then and so mightily did the audience take to her that the management found it worth while

**THE NATIONAL INVERTED GAS LAMP**



AN INVERTED LIGHT TO BE A SUCCESS **MUST** HAVE AUTOMATIC CONTROL OF GAS.
THE NATIONAL IS THE ONLY LIGHT THAT CONTROLS THE SUPPLY OF GAS FROM THE MAINS AUTOMATICALLY.
NO INVERTED LIGHT CAN GIVE SATISFACTION WITHOUT AN AUTOMATIC REGULATOR.
**THE NATIONAL AUTOMATIC REGULATOR (see cut) MAKES THE INVERTED LIGHT A SUCCESS.**
THIS REGULATOR IS PATENTED AND CANNOT BE USED ON OTHER LIGHTS.



**Automatic Regulator**

It controls the supply of gas under varying pressure, allowing just enough gas to pass over to fill the mantle at all times, which prevents the wasting of gas, overheating of metal parts, breaking of globes, and as this regulator insures perfect combustion it prevents deposit of soot on the burner tip and in the mantle, thus the mantle does not grow dim with age.

The National Inverted Gas light gives **twice the candle power at half the cost** of any other gas light and at one-fifth the cost of electricity.

**Price $1.75 Complete**

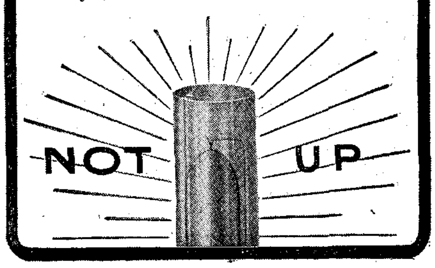
TRY ONE ON TWO WEEKS' FREE TRIAL

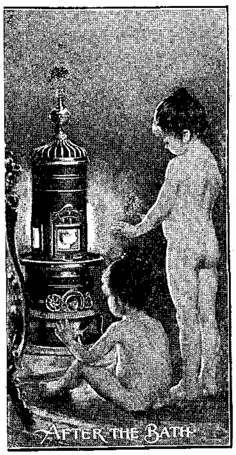
Any dealer in lighting devices can supply you with the National Inverted Gas Light, and if it does not do as we claim he will refund your money.

Send a postal for handsome booklet, which tells all about how and why the National Inverted Gas Light **saves half** your gas bills, all your mantle and globe bills and produces twice the light at half the cost.

**NATIONAL GAS-LIGHT CO.**
**1008 Porter St., - Kalamazoo, Mich.**

CAUTION.—**Insist on getting a National.** Accept no other. Remember no other gas light has an **automatic regulator. You can see the pin point jump** when the gas is turned on. Ask your dealer to show you.





**We want you to try a**
**BARLER Ideal Oil Heater**

**For quick clean heat that you can move anywhere and always have a warm room.**

*Comfort on cold days without extra cost.*

If you do not find it **smokeless, odorless,** saves work, heats fast and is better than any Oil Heater you have seen return it and get your money back.

Write to-day for Booklet and Guarantee offer.

**A. C. BARLER MFG. CO.**
**110 East Lake St. CHICAGO**

**SUCCESSFUL TEACHING** is the title of a new book on teaching, embracing prize studies by a number of practical teachers in different parts of the country. Valuable introduction by James M. Greenwood, Supt. of Schools, Kansas City, Mo. Cloth, $1.00 net; by mail, $1.08. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

a little later to announce night by night that the Señorita Ristori would appear in that particular part—a bit of success that went straight to the head of the little lady, who strutted about, sticking her hands in her pinafore pockets, saying:

"What a bore! Always making me act!"

At four and a half she was a stock actress; at twelve she was regularly engaged; at fifteen she was commonly cast for confidantes and "second-lady" parts; at fourteen the famous manager, Moncalvo, engaged her to play his leading "young-lady" parts, and a year later found her in a position to refuse the rôle of "leading lady" in more than one company.

"But my father would not permit it," said Ristori, in telling about it in her memoirs, years later. "He thought that assuming heavy tragic rôles so young would be sure to stunt me in some way."

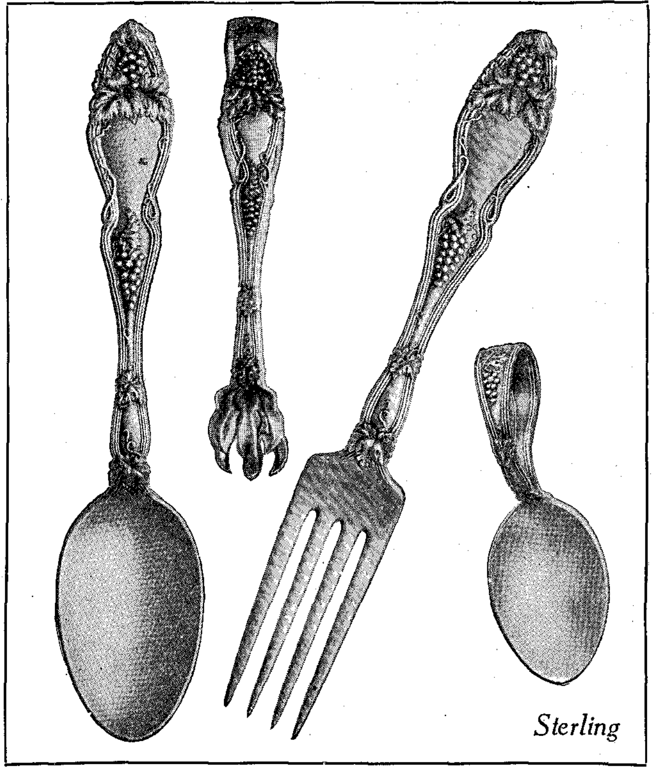
Of her experiences in foreign lands we read:

> Having conquered Paris, Mme. Ristori entered on a triumphal tour, which included London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. In London, where she appeared in an Italian translation of "Macbeth," she weakened her eyesight by keeping her eyes immovable in their sockets till the tears came. In Madrid she added to her already great popularity by saving the life of Chapardo, a soldier, who, having insulted his superior officer, was on the eve of being shot.
>
> "You are such a favorite with Queen Isabella," they told her, "she won't refuse if you ask her for his pardon.
>
> "Oh, I don't dare to ask such a favor of a Queen," said the actress.
>
> But finally, screwing up her courage, at the end of the first act of "Medea," she one night sought Queen Isabella's box. Isabella lay on a sofa recovering from the emotion she had experienced, her ministers around her.
>
> "I kissed her hand," said Mme. Ristori, "and without hesitating an instant I threw myself at her feet, crying, 'Pardon, pardon, madam, for Chapardo!' "
>
> "Calm yourself, madame," said the Queen, without being able to dissemble her emotion.
>
> "Ah, what two different tragedies are being played to-night!" she exclaimed, after Ristori had finished her petition. Then, asking for a pen and ink, she signed the petition.
>
> Ristori, her heart overflowing with contentment, flew back to the stage crying, "He is pardoned!" The good news had spread through the audience, and when she appeared on the stage she was met by such a burst of acclamation as almost took away her breath. She tried to tell the audience that it was not she, but the Queen, who deserved their thanks, but the Queen, pointing to the actress, cried from her box: "No, no! It is she!" The pen that signed Chapardo's release became later one of Ristori's most prized possessions.
>
> One of the greatest disappointments of Ristori's life came to her in Athens, where King George, captivated by her interpretation of classical heroines, desired to arrange for her a grand, daylight, dramatic performance, with classic costumes and stage effects, in the Theater of Bacchus. To Ristori, whose first hours on Greek soil had been spent on the Acropolis in a study of the caryatides' drapery, the prospect of "appearing upon the stage of that ancient theater in classic Greece appeared 'too delightful'; of reviving for a moment the art of Sophocles and Æschylus, of reposing in spirit in the majesty of Olympus." But, unluckily, she was engaged to appear in Legouvé's "Les Deux Reines" at the Lyric in Paris, and was obliged to refuse this unique experience. Fancy her disappointment on touching at Messina, en route for Paris, to receive a telegram saying that, owing to political complications with the Holy See, Napoleon III. had prohibited the play.

---

**Proposing According to Hoyle.**—The Czar of Russia, when the time came for him to propose to the girl who was to become his Czarina, was hampered by various restrictions laid down by the Russian court. These restrictions and formalities he followed seriously and to the letter. With the girl, however, according to the *Christian Endeavor World*, it was otherwise:

> At Walton-on-Thames the Czar had met the lady whom he wished to make his wife, and he had ob-



THE Cloeta made in matched pieces is the newest creation in sterling silver table-ware; the grape as a motive being used in a design of unusual beauty.

A compact chest of Cloeta makes a beautiful and appropriate Wedding or Anniversary Gift. Write for illustrations and prices.

*Booklet 66, illustrating spoons, forks, cutlery, etc., in the celebrated 1847 Rogers Bros. make, mailed on application.*

**Meriden Company, Silversmiths**

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., Successor

FACTORIES { Meriden, Conn. Hamilton, Ontario

218 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 26TH STREET MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK

SMITH & WESSON

**The Only Absolute Safety is SMITH & WESSON "HAMMERLESS SAFETY"**

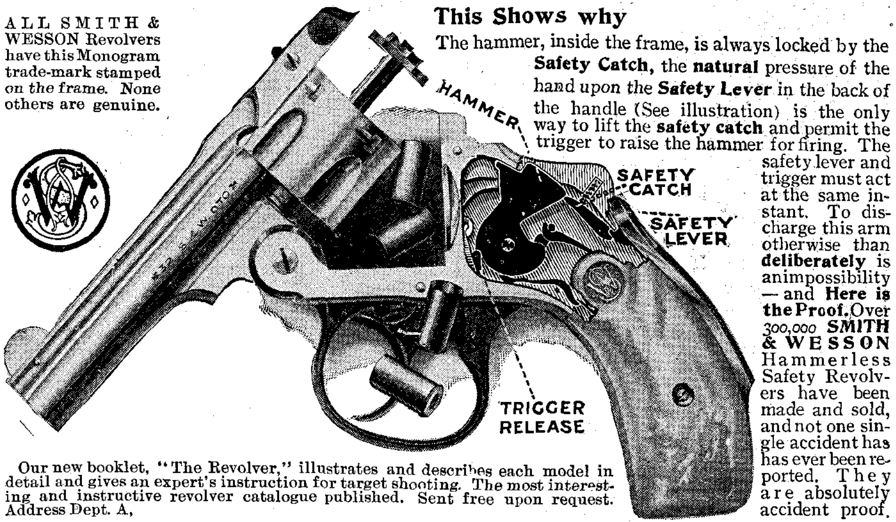
ALL SMITH & WESSON Revolvers have this Monogram trade-mark stamped on the frame. None others are genuine.

**This Shows why**

The hammer, inside the frame, is always locked by the **Safety Catch,** the **natural** pressure of the hand upon the **Safety Lever** in the back of the handle (See illustration) is the only way to lift the **safety catch** and permit the trigger to raise the hammer for firing. The safety lever and trigger must act at the same instant. To discharge this arm otherwise than **deliberately** is an impossibility — and **Here is the Proof.** Over 300,000 **SMITH & WESSON** Hammerless Safety Revolvers have been made and sold, and not one single accident has has ever been reported. They are absolutely accident proof.

Our new booklet, "The Revolver," illustrates and describes each model in detail and gives an expert's instruction for target shooting. The most interesting and instructive revolver catalogue published. Sent free upon request. Address Dept. A,

**SMITH & WESSON, 19 Stockbridge Street, Springfield, Mass.**
**Pacific Coast Branch, 2330 Alameda Avenue, Alameda, Cal.**



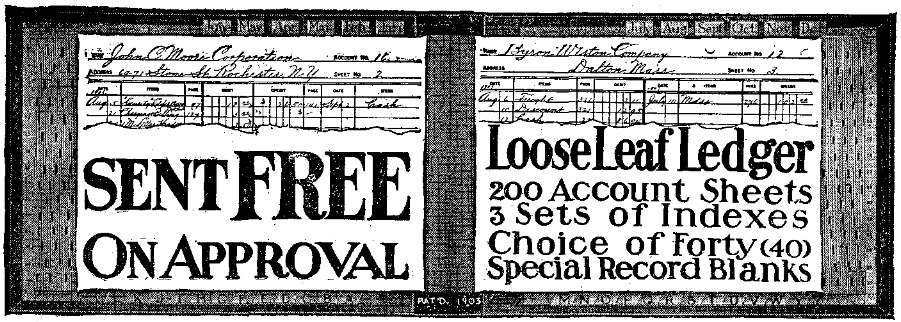
**THE FORM ERECT** obtained without harness or binding braces. THE VITALITY SUSPENDER scientifically constructed to make the large strong muscles of the back carry the weight of the trousers—through the unconscious law of equipoise, the chest is thrown out, with abdomen back—insuring free heart circulation—good lung action—deep breathing—natural digestion. A Suspender, not a harness. If your dealer does not keep them we will send by mail postpaid $1.00. VITALITY Booklet for the asking. **THE PERFECTION MFG. CO., Box 80, GIRARD, OHIO.**

**Wanted! AT ONCE!**

A Personal Representative in **your** community to procure new and renewal subscriptions on the Best-Selling, Best-Paying Magazine-Clubbing and Book Propositions Ever Offered.

**$25,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES!**

Full particulars free upon request. It will pay you to write *to-day* to **The Review of Reviews Co., 13 Astor Place, Room 408, NY.**



Accounts are indexed **both** Alphabetically and According to date at same time. Size of book open, 16" wide by 5¾" high.

AFTER trying it for ten days, at **our** expense, you may either send us One Dollar, **in full payment,** or return the Outfit, and we will pay **all express charges.** You take **no risk,** and incur **no obligation to keep it.**

It possesses every good point claimed for any other Loose Leaf Binder, in addition to having a number of very valuable features of its own. The book opens flat; records may be removed or inserted instantly, and the sheets are just as securely held as in a bound book. It is simple to operate, strong, durable and of neat appearance. The records are indexed at the **top, side and bottom** of the book, thus affording easier and quicker reference than is possible with any other Loose Leaf Binder. Any particular record sheet can be found quickly, and **notations made on it, without removing it from the Binder.** This advantage alone places our Methods far in advance of Card Index Systems.

The accompanying list of forty (40) different record blanks, including five ledger rulings, contains special forms, carefully designed for nearly every kind of business and professional records.

Try one of these books, and you will certainly want to keep it. That's our only reason for making it so easy for you to get one. Just say, **on your business stationery,** that you are willing to examine it; tell us what record forms you wish to use, and we will ship the following Outfit, prepaid, to any express office in the United States:

(We cannot ship this Outfit into Canada or foreign countries, unless remittance is made with order, duty and transportation charges to be assumed by consignee.)

**ONE COMPLETE LOOSE LEAF BINDER**—Covered with the finest quality of imported Buckram; size 5¾ inches high, 8½ inches wide, 1½ inches thick; filled with Linen Bond Sheets and Indexes.

**TWO HUNDRED (200) PRINTED RECORD SHEETS**—Size 8" wide by 5" high (your choice of five Ledger Rulings or any of the forty different forms listed below) made of a fine quality bond paper.

**TWENTY-FIVE (25) PLAIN MOVABLE METAL MARKERS**—For indexing the records by dates, without disturbing the alphabetical arrangement.

**ONE COMPLETE SET, TWENTY-FIVE (25) ALPHABETICAL INDEX SHEETS**—With durable tabs printed on both sides.

**ONE SPECIAL SET MONTHLY INDEX SHEETS**—With twelve tabs, printed with the months of the year.

**Also Our Free Book, "Moore's Modern Methods"**—160 pages of complete information on Loose Leaf Accounting.

**LIST OF 40 SPECIAL FORMS, 200 OF WHICH ARE FURNISHED WITH THIS OUTFIT:**

***The Five Ledger Rulings:***
Center Ruled Ledger Forms No. 117C
Extra Debit Ledger Forms No. 117D
Petty Ledger Forms No. 117
Standard Ledger Forms No. 117B
Double Ledger Forms No. 117E
Advertising Contracts No. 150
Advertising Returns No. 135
Cost of Production No. 115
Catalogue Indexing No. 151
Cash Book Ruled Sheets Nos. 126-128
Duplicating Requisition Blanks
Dentists' Records No. 107
Employees' Records No. 143
Following Up Collections No. 145
Freight Claims No. 110
Horizontal Ruled Forms [Five Colors]
Household Expense Records No. 161
Installment Accounts No. 123
Insurance Office Records No. 199
Insurance Solicitors' Records No. 155
Journal Ruled Sheets Nos. 126-128
Lawyers' Collection Docket No. 137
Library Indexing No. 159
Lodge or Society Records No. 127
Mortgage and Loan Records No. 132.
Monthly Time Sheets No. 121
Orders Received Blanks No. 130
Plain Manila Sheets for Scrap Books
Price List Blanks No. 133
Publishers' Subscription List No. 217
Physicians' Records No. 140
Purchasing Agents' Forms No. 157
Prospective Customers' List No. 104
Quadrille Ruled Forms
Quotations Given No. 109
Quotations Received No. 111
Real Estate Records No. 197
Recapitulation Blanks No. 102
Salesmen's "Follow Up" No. 153
Stock on Hand Record No. 113
Weekly Time Sheets No. 119

**JOHN C. MOORE CORPORATION, 463 Stone Street, Rochester, N. Y.**
Established 1839. Makers of Blank Books, Loose Leaf Binders, Office Stationery.
**We sell to Consumers ONLY, which means that you pay ONE profit only.**

EDUCATOR SHOE

EDUCATOR SHOE

The Educator way: comfort — room for five toes.

Registered trade-mark stamped on the soles.

The wrong way: discomfort — pinched toes.

**"Lets the Foot Grow as it Should."**

**THE SHOE OF HEALTH AND COMFORT FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY.**

Made in Russia Calf, Patent Calf and Vici Kid. Best grade Tanned Soles. The shoe in every respect is as perfectly made as forty years' experience can produce.

| Sizes: | | |
|---|---|---|
| INFANTS' | 5 to 8, | $1.50 |
| CHILD'S | 8½ to 11, | $1.75 |
| MISSES' | 11½ to 2, | $2.00 |
| GIRLS' | 2½ to 6, | $2.50 |
| WOMENS' | 2½ to 7, | $4.00 |
| BOYS' | 1 to 5, | $2.50 |
| MEN'S | 6 to 11, | $4.00 and $5.00 |

*By mail 25 cents extra.*

***Wearers of Rice & Hutchins Shoes are Comfortably, Tastefully and Economically Shod.***

**RICE & HUTCHINS**
WORLD SHOEMAKERS
FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
**41 High Street, Boston, Mass.**

**BY-WAYS OF LITERATURE.** A series of delightful Essays by DAVID H. WHEELER, D.D., LL.D. Cloth, $1.00. Paper, 25 cts.
**Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York**

**TABULATED DIGEST OF DIVORCE LAWS**
A folding chart showing in tabulated form the divorce laws of every State in the United States. By HUGO HIRSH. Cloth cover, $1.50. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

tained her father's consent to the match, but it still remained for him to make his proposal to the girl herself.

But the sacred words had to be uttered in the old formula which Russian court etiquette prescribed for such occasions.

Seating himself beside the girl, he took her hand in his.

"The Emperor, my father," he said, "has commanded me to make you the offer of my hand and heart."

"My grandmother, the Queen," she replied, her eyes twinkling with mischief, "has commanded me to accept the offer of your hand."

Then she broke into a merry laugh.

"Your heart," she added, "I take of my own accord."

---

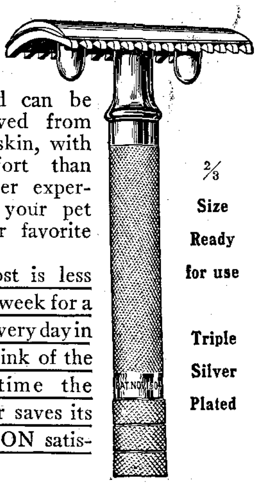
**New Light on Bismarck's Retirement.**—A sensation has been caused in Germany through the publication of the memoirs of the late Chancellor Prince von Hohenlohe. In these memoirs is given the inside history of the dismissal of Prince Bismarck by the present Emperor, and their publication during the lifetime of William has been severely denounced by him. The New York *Evening Post* reviews the circumstances of Bismarck's dismissal in the light of the present new information, and compares with this the situation as it was understood at the time. Says *The Evening Post:*

> The whole Empire seemed to rock on March 21, 1890, when the announcement was made that the young Emperor had calmly sent over the side the veteran and masterful pilot who had so long guided the ship of state he had himself launched. Germany without Bismarck? The thing seemed incredible, and the explanations which have since been furnished have been as varied as the colors in the spectrum. To most people in Germany the net result was a wide-spread belief that the Emperor was jealous of the Iron Chancellor, and, desiring to have things entirely his own way, had humiliated him in a moment of pique. That Bismarck himself held this view is known. Speaking in English to an American visitor at his home only a few months after his dismissal, the Chancellor said that he had been "literally kicked out of office," and was unsparing in his denunciation of the Emperor and the ministers, to whom he attributed his loss of power. Of the latter he said, "Some of these rogues I picked out of the very gutter."
>
> Most of the defenders of Bismarck have based their case upon the ingratitude of the Emperor. The actual details have hitherto been more or less veiled in mystery. The Bismarck memoirs and letters thus far published bear lightly, if at all, upon his retirement from office. Not so the Hohenlohe memoirs. The Prince arrived in Berlin on the day of the news of Bismarck's resignation. He speedily ascertained, so he notes in his diary, that the break between Emperor and Chancellor had been inevitable for weeks; that more than a month previously, the Emperor, angered by Bismarck's slights and the derogatory way in which the Chancellor had spoken of him to the members of the Diplomatic Corps, had discussed with Count Caprivi the latter's eventual appointment as Chancellor. A rumor of this conversation having reached Bismarck, the situation at once became impossible. To make matters worse, the Kaiser learned that Bismarck had complained to certain diplomats of the imperial policy in regard to the betterment of the working classes; while Bismarck was infuriated by hearing that other ministers saw more of the Emperor than he did himself. Finally, Von Hohenlohe quotes the Emperor as saying that it had become a question "whether the Bismarck dynasty or the Hohenzollern should rule over Germany."
>
> This statement and others the Kaiser made to Von Hohenlohe when visiting him on April 23, 1890, and they were duly recorded in the diary now published. To the other reasons the Kaiser added that Bismarck wanted a new law against the Socialists, and demanded the dissolution of the Reichstag when that body refused to pass the bill. Besides, he wished to take energetic measures against strikers and all tumultuous assemblages. To this the Emperor replied that he did not "wish to begin his reign by shooting down his subjects"—certainly not until he had "investigated their complaints and

**Simplified Shaving—Just a Gillette Safety Razor**

soap and brush—and in 2 to 5 minutes the harshest beard can be smoothly shaved from the tenderest skin, with greater comfort than you have ever experienced from your pet razor or your favorite barber.

Yet the cost is less than 2 cents a week for a perfect shave every day in the year. Think of the money and time the Gillette Razor saves its ONE MILLION satisfied users.



⅔ Size
Ready for use
Triple Silver Plated

**NO STROPPING NO HONING! ALWAYS SHARP**

Gillette double-edged wafer blades are so hard and keen that each blade gives an average of more than 20 perfect shaves. When dulled, throw away as a used pen. A new blade inserted in a second. Extra blades cost 50c. for ten.

**PRICES:** Triple silver-plated holder and 12 tested blades (24 keen edges) in handsome leather case, $5. Standard combination set with triple silver-plated soap and brush holders, $7.50. Other sets in gold and silver. Extra blades, 10 for 50c.

Sold by Drug, Cutlery and Hardware dealers everywhere, *most of whom make the 30-day free trial offer.* If yours wont, write us and we will.

**Gillette Playing Cards, For 25c.**
silver or stamps and the name of a friend who does not use the Gillette Razor, we send to any address postpaid a full pack of 50-cent playing cards; round corners, gold edges, celluloid finish, in handsome gold embossed leatherette telescope case. Send today.

Write today for illustrated booklet.
**Gillette Sales Company,**
240 Times Building, New York.

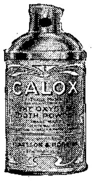
**HAVE YOU YET TRIED CALOX**

**The Oxygen Tooth Powder**

**Everything that a perfect ideal Dentifrice ought to be and do, Calox is and does.**

It is a product of modern chemical science made to conform to modern ideas of dental hygiene.

It acts chemically as well as mechanically by generating *Oxygen*, nature's own germicide, which not only cleans and whitens the teeth, oxidizes fermenting particles of food and destroys all germs, but sterilizes the whole mouth. It thus prevents dental decay. At the same time it also forms *milk of lime*, which neutralizes the tooth-destroying acids, prevents deposits of tartar and relieves sensitiveness of teeth or gums.



Calox will remove all odors from the breath and leaves the mouth in perfect hygienic condition.

It is entirely soluble in the mouth fluids and therefore cannot injure the teeth or gums.

**The Only Dentifrice with Oxygen in it**

*Booklet on "Oxygen and Calox" and liberal*
**Sample Sent Free on Request**

Our name guarantees the product
McKESSON & ROBBINS, 95 Fulton St., N. Y.

**WHEN YOU GET "BEFORE AN AUDIENCE"** you will get a book of unique and exceptional value. It indicates new and original ways for speaking to an audience with grace, force, and dignity, emphasizing the use of the will in creative rather than imitative public speaking. 12mo, cloth, 152 pages. 75 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

done his best to remove their just grievances." All this now appears, we believe, for the first time, and places the Kaiser in so favorable a light that his strong protest against the publication of the Von Hohenlohe memoirs can not be based on any feeling that harm has been done to himself.

---

**A Bold, Bad Man.**—An audacious robbery, which was at the same time a capital joke on the victims, was committed recently in the town of Coepenick, a suburb of Berlin. The story is told in this despatch to the New York *Tribune:*

> The robber, in the uniform of a captain of the Guards, met a detachment of twelve men on a street in Berlin who were returning from target practise. He produced a forged order authorizing him to take command. The men recognized his authority, and he then ordered them to march to Coepenick. Arriving there, they proceeded to the Town Hall, arrested the burgomaster and the treasurer, and took possession of the cash, $1,000. The robber detached several of his men to conduct the prisoners to headquarters, in Berlin, and ordered the remainder to hold the Town Hall for half an hour. He then rode off alone in the direction of Berlin with the money.
>
> The town officials, on their arrival in custody at headquarters in Berlin, learned that the captain was an impostor, and were immediately discharged.

Later information asserted that altho the robber was still at large he had been identified as Adolphus Milner, an American citizen, and son of a German emigrant to this country. A despatch to the New York *Sun* gives some details of his previous operations and the result of his latest:

> He has run a lively criminal career, altho he once worked honestly as a barber's assistant at Frankfurt. Tiring there he journeyed to Bavaria, where he posed as an official auditor empowered to revise the accounts of the local officials. By this means he managed to appropriate various sums of money.
>
> After a series of clever and successful swindles he was caught and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. He was lately released and reappeared in Frankfurt, whence he suddenly vanished. It is declared that his arrest is impending.
>
> Meanwhile the public are indulging in merriment at the expense of his latest victims. Street hawkers are thriving on the proceeds of their sales of picture postcards illustrating the robbery and poking fun at the Mayor and municipal authorities. A humorous brochure ridiculing the municipal authorities, the army, and the police, is selling like hot cakes for half a mark. The music-halls are echoing with satirical songs. The Metropole Theater has staged a farcical piece, in which a squad of the finest troops of the army obey unhesitatingly the ridiculous orders of an unknown captain.
>
> The Kaiser is intensely interested in the search for the criminal. It is asserted that he has given hints to the police regarding the pursuit. It is reported that his Majesty said to a member of his suite that a man who could carry out such a coup in time of peace would be worth a whole army corps in time of war.

---

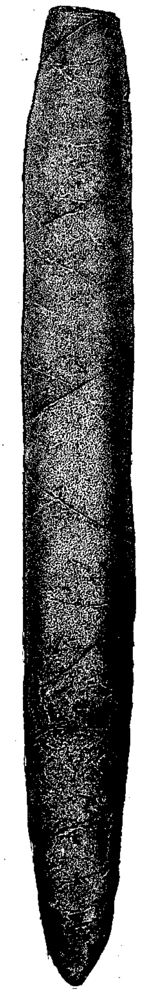
**The Wife of Mark Twain.**—In one of the early instalments of his "Chapters from My Autobiography," now appearing in *The North American Review*, Mark Twain pays the following tribute to his wife, whose death occurred in Florence a few years ago:

> I saw her first in the form of an ivory miniature in her brother Charley's stateroom in the steamer *Quaker City*, in the Bay of Smyrna, in the summer of 1867, when she was in her twenty-second year. I saw her in the flesh for the first time in New York in the following December. She was slender and beautiful and girlish—and she was both girl and woman. She remained both girl and woman to the last day of her life. Under a grave and gentle exterior burned inextinguishable fires of sympathy, energy, devotion, enthusiasm, and absolutely limitless affection. She was *always* frail in body, and she

A leading tobacco trade paper now admits my main contention.

A recent issue of "*The Tobacco Leaf*" says, editorially, under a caption of "Heading Off the Mail Order Evil":

"How many retailers realize how important it is for them to fight the mail order houses in every possible way. Do you know that if the retailers of this country do not stop the growth of the mail order houses that they will eventually do almost all the retail business of the country, and there will be no need of retailers or even wholesalers." This must mean me. (The editorial then goes on to suggest to the cigar dealers of the country that they fight the mail order evil, not on price or quality, but by an organized opposition to the passage of a parcels post bill, as practically all the advantage of such a bill, it asserts, is for the mail order business.)



**SHIVERS' PANATELA**
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

I am glad to note, too, that "*The Tobacco Leaf*" editorial does not contradict my statement that I can give better cigar values than the retailer, and, parcels post or no parcels post, I can continue to pay expressage on my customers' orders, because my preponderance of repeat orders cuts out practically all selling expense for me. Now since, as you know, "where there is smoke there must be fire," do you not believe it would be worth your while to investigate this factory-to-smoker plan of mine which is causing so much solicitude to "the trade?" Make a trial of my Panatelas at my risk, as per offer below.

**MY OFFER IS: I will send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense and no charge for those smoked if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he is to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.**

The fillers of these cigars are clear Havana, of good quality—not only clear but long, clean Havana—no shorts or cuttings are used. They are hand-made by the best of workmen. The making has much to do with the smoking qualities of a cigar. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium, or strong cigars are desired.

**HERBERT D. SHIVERS**
**913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.**

**STARK TREES** ARE FAMOUS wherever planted; are planted everywhere trees are grown. Free Catalog of superb fruits—Black Ben, King David, Delicious, etc.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

We use scrupulous care in choosing glasses to aid our eyesight. Why not use scrupulous care in selecting lamp-chimneys?

MACBETH is the only maker of lamp-chimneys who is proud to put his name on them.

Let me send you my Index to chimneys—it's free.

Address, MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

The Art of Writing

*with a*

PAUL E. WIRT FOUNTAIN PEN

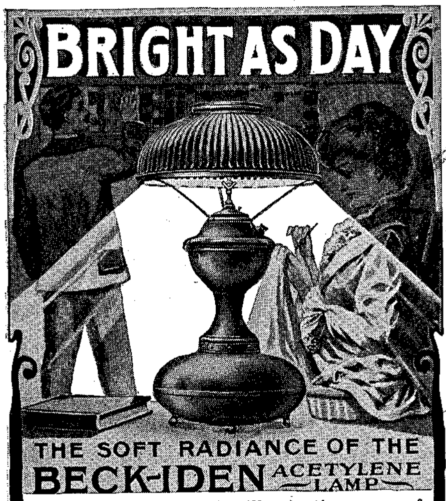
is like painting without the bother of a palette.

No dropping ink or inky fingers

ALWAYS READY
ALWAYS WRITES

Send for illustrated catalogue of 100 styles. Sold by best dealers. *Address*

BOX G-24, BLOOMSBURG, PA.



WITH several times the illuminating power of city gas or electricity, acetylene light is easy as daylight to the eyes. The new "Beck-Iden" is the perfect acetylene lamp. Simple, clean, without wick or chimney, odorless and smokeless. It burns ten hours with one filling, at a fuel cost of about one cent an hour. No other light as good.

Made of brass and finely burnished, and finished in bronze. Height 16 inches from base to burner.

If your dealer does not have this lamp write us for complete description. Write for Booklet No. 8.

ACETYLENE LAMP CO., 50 University Place, New York

**THE LIFE OF DISRAELI.** A study of his personality and ideas, by WALTER SICHEL. 8vo, cloth, 335 pages, illustrated. $2.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

lived upon her spirit, whose hopefulness and courage were indestructible. Perfect truth, perfect honesty, perfect candor, were qualities of her character which were born in her. Her judgments of people and things were sure and accurate. Her intuitions almost never deceived her. In her judgments of the characters and acts of both friends and strangers, there was always room for charity, and this charity never failed. I have compared and contrasted her with hundreds of persons, and my conviction remains that hers was the most perfect character I have ever met. And I *may* add that she was the most winningly dignified person I have ever known. Her character and disposition were of the sort that not only invites worship, but commands it. No servant ever left her services who deserved to remain in it. And as she could choose with a glance of her eye, the servants she selected did in almost all cases deserve to remain, and they *did* remain. She was always cheerful; and she was always able to communicate her cheerfulness to others. During the nine years that we spent in poverty and debt, she was always able to reason me out of my despairs and find a bright side to the clouds, and make me see it. In all that time I never knew her to utter a word of regret concerning our altered circumstances, nor did I ever know her children to do the like. For she had taught them, and they drew their fortitude from her. The love which she bestowed upon those whom she loved took the form of worship and in that form it was returned—returned by relatives, friends, and the servants of her household.

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Not so Romantic.**—FOND MOTHER—"What are you crying for, Mabel?"

MABEL—"We were playing at weddings, and Tommy threw rice all over me."

FOND MOTHER—"Oh, you needn't cry over that; it's to bring luck to the bride."

MABEL—"But what he used (sob) was in pudding form."—*The Tatler.*

**His Assistant.**—"So, your husband doesn't smoke any more? I didn't suppose he had will enough to give up the habit."

"I know, but I had will enough."—*Translation from* La Rire *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

**Tactful.**—MAIDEN LADY—(rescued from drowning—to her rescuer)—"How can I ever thank you, noble young man? Are you married?"

"No, have you got a pretty daughter?"—*Translated from* Meggendorfer-Blätter *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Burns Revised.**

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us!"
Or, better still, make ither swells
To see us as we see oursel's.
—*Philadelphia Press.*

**No Tragedy.**—The engineer was asleep.

Happily no tragedy followed.

It was his time to be off duty, and he was in his bed.—Philadelphia *Ledger.*

**Bohemian Rates.**—VAN DAUBER—"How much do you pay a week for your board and room?"

SCRIBBLER—"Well, some expressmen charge me a dollar, and some seventy-five cents."—*Puck.*

**Domestic Felicities.**—HE—"It is remarkable what great fools marry the most beautiful women."

SHE—"Oh! you flatter!"—*Translated from* Le Courrier des États Unis *for the* LITERARY DIGEST.

**Should Have Consulted Bridget.**—"Bridget, I am going out to-night."

"And lave the house alone?"—*Life.*

HOME STUDY COURSES

JOHN F. GENUNG, A.M., PH.D.
Professor of English.

OUR School affords the home student an opportunity to pursue a Complete High School Course under professors in leading American colleges and universities. The Courses in English are given by Prof. Genung of Amherst; Latin, by Prof. Harkness, of Brown; Greek, by Prof, Chase, of Harvard. An eminent specialist is at the head of every department.

Students may register at any time and may take up complete courses or pursue special branches. Special attention is given to students preparing for college. We also offer instruction in Commercial and Normal Branches.

Every reader of THE DIGEST who is interested in home study and correspondence teaching is invited to send for a free copy of our eighty-page catalogue and full information in regard to our home study courses.

The Home Correspondence School

Dept. 29, Springfield, Mass.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

We absolutely guarantee to teach shorthand complete in only thirty days. You can learn in spare time in your own home, no matter where you live. No need to spend months as with old systems. **Boyd's Syllabic System** is easy to learn—easy to write—easy to read. Simple. Practical. Speedy. Sure. No ruled lines—no positions—no shading, as in other systems. No long list of word signs to confuse. ONLY NINE CHARACTERS to learn and you have the entire English (or any other) language at your ABSOLUTE COMMAND. The best system for stenographers, private secretaries, newspaper reporters. Lawyers, ministers, teachers, physicians, literary folk and business men may now learn shorthand for their own use. Does not take continual daily practice as with other systems. Our graduates hold high-grade positions everywhere. Send to-day for booklets, testimonials, guarantee offer, etc.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

930 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.

We never sell through dealers, but always direct to the smokers in *perfect condition.*

A New Delight

awaits the smoker who has not discovered the exquisite aroma of

French's Mixture

The Aristocrat of Smoking Tobacco

It pleases instantly and satisfies continuously. Only the choicest grades of ripe and mellow North Carolina Red and Golden Leaf are used. Blended by hand with a care that shames ordinary machine methods. Pure, fresh, clean, and always in perfect condition, because it is sold only

Direct from Factory to Smoker

Send 10c. (silver or stamps) for a large sample pouch and booklet

FRENCH TOBACCO COMPANY,
Dept. 34, Statesville, N. C.

Charcoal is a sweetener and purifier of the stomach. It arrests fermentation, and causes complete digestion. Eat and drink anything you like in moderation, and use charcoal daily.

The finest preparation made is

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

For 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N. Y.

**Recipes for Modern Use.**—NOVELS.—Take one homely girl, a trip to Europe, a Chautauqua course in fiction, and a typewriter, and stir vigorously together. Add publishers' puffs to suit, enough reading notices to awake interest, and set in an open space to simmer. Serve with sugar and spice, and devour quickly, or it will spoil on your hands.

HOME.—Put a man and a woman in a frame building and add children to suit. Run a few cooks through the kitchen and out, sprinkle with doctors' and dressmakers' visits, bills and scraps of various kinds, and bring to a boil. When cool, serve slowly during a lifetime.

FAD.—Take a large body of people waiting for something new. Go out and cut a fresh fool idea. Sprinkle it over them and knead well. Serve when red hot. If allowed to cool off, will be spoiled.—*Life.*

**All Prepared.**—A police captain was about to raid a gambling den. At midnight, taking his place at the head of a squad of stalwart men, he looked them over closely and then said to his lieutenant:

"Is everything in readiness for this raid?"

"Yes, sir," replied the lieutenant, saluting. "Our arms are in first-class order, here are the reports, there are the flashlight camera men, and I notified the proprietor of the place this afternoon."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

**An Antidote.**—Martha's mistress often boasts of her readiness of resource. "The best nursemaid in town," she calls her. One day she came home from a drive, to be confronted with the startling news that the baby had swallowed a button.

"And what did you do, Martha?" she asked in some anxiety, altho trusting that it had done the right thing.

"Why," said Martha, "I made him swallow a buttonhole right away!"—*Youth's Companion.*

**Plain on the Face of It.**—Plaisantin offered in payment of a bill a gold piece which had a suspicious ring. "Here, you've given me one of those false coins that the counterfeiters have just been arrested for making," said the merchant. "Impossible," answered Plaisantin. "It is dated 1863; if it were false surely it would have been found out before this."—*Translated from* Le Gaulois *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Awesome.**—"I tell you, I stand before this painting awed!"

"No!"

"Yes, sir. It gives me a new notion of omnipotence."

"Well, I declare!"

"Only to think, sir, that the Lord could make a sunset like that if he chose!"—*Puck.*

**Perhaps.**—Henry Watterson says that the oddest and most humorous transposition of the types that ever came within his observation was in a New York paper which used to print its shipping news on the same page with the obituaries. One morning a long list of respectable names were set forth under the marine head, "Passed Through Hell Gate Yesterday."—*Argonaut.*

**He Felt Easier.**—NERVOUS PASSENGER (during thunder-storm): "Ain't it dangerous to be on a street-car when it's lightening so?"

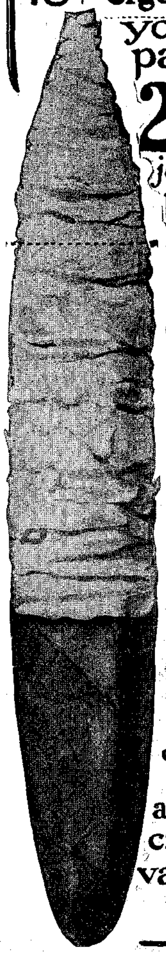
CALM PASSENGER—"Not at all. You see, the motorman is a nonconductor."

And then the nervous one felt easier.—*Toledo Blade.*

**What Attracted Him.**—"Stop!" commanded Miss Nurox, with a disdainful sniff. "The idea of your proposing to a lady in my station of life! You ought to know better!"

"Well," replied Mr. Hunter, "I do know better, but no richer."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Quit paying exorbitant profits on your cigars—



When you buy a retailer's 10¢ cigar you pay 2½¢ jobber's profit and 4 cents retailer's profit and you get only 3½ cents in actual cigar value

GET them direct from the maker, and keep the difference in price in your own pocket. Just remember that the actual value of tobacco and workmanship in any retailer's ten cent cigar is never more than 3½ cents. Look at the illustration at the left, and you will see how a cigar which leaves the factory as a 3½ cent cigar comes finally to be retailed at ten cents. That's why we assert most emphatically that the Non Plus Ultra is equal to any retailer's ten cent cigar in the land. We make it and sell it direct to you, the consumer, at the same price that jobbers would have to pay to us. But even at that, it is only because we sell strictly for cash that we can afford to sell these splendid cigars in lots of 100 at $3.50. This means that we eliminate the unavoidable losses that every credit merchant must calculate in fixing his prices.

Non Plus Ultra

is a hand-made cigar, Cuban style, long stripped Havana seed filler, genuine imported Sumatra wrapper. THE ORIGINAL STANDARD 10 cent BRAND known to smokers of good cigars everywhere.

Send us $3.50 for 100, or if you hesitate $1.75 for 50 of these fine 10 cent cigars (we pay expressage), and if you don't like any or all of them, we will buy them back and not charge you for those you've smoked. Order to-day, you've nothing to risk or lose and very much indeed to gain.

For 30 Days Only!

To "Get Acquainted" you have the privilege of ordering with Non Plus Ultra Cigars a like number of genuine Key West Havana Seconds at the ridiculously low price of 2 cents each. If you order 100 Non Plus Ultras at $3.50 you're privileged to order 100 Havana Seconds at $2. If 50 Non Plus Ultras then 50 Havana Seconds.

The only way that we can possibly produce these cigars at the money is, because the pieces of tobacco in 'em (the sort used in our 10 cent cigars) are too short for fine shapes, and, therefore, they become what we manufacturers call "Seconds."

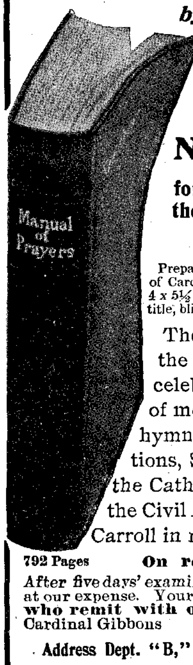
Lord Edwin Cigar Co.
Dept. K, 64, 66, 68 West 125th St., N. Y.
*References: United States Exchange Bank, Dun, and Bradstreet*

When you buy a "NON-PLUS-ULTRA" from the makers you pay only for actual cigar value and get as good a 10¢ cigar for 3½ cents

NON PLUS ULTRA
FLOR FINA

"I urge upon all Catholics the use of the MANUAL OF PRAYERS, the Prayer Book authorized by the last Plenary Council of Baltimore."

J. Card Gibbons



No money in advance required for the Manual of Prayers

*The official prayer book for American Catholics.*

Prepared under supervision of the late Archbishop Corrigan; has the imprimature of Cardinal Gibbons and the endorsement of all the Archbishops and Bishops. Size 4 x 5½ inches. *Bound in Turkey morocco, limp back,* gold title, blind bands on back, round corners, red under gold edges. Price, $2.00

The only complete compilation of the Prayers and Ceremonies of the Church in merica. Beginning with a calendar of the feasts celebrated in the United States, it contains not only the forms of morning and evening prayers and appointed psalms and hymns, but the Devotions, Instructions, Blessings, Benedictions, Sacraments and all the various rites and services of the Catholic Church; including "the Prayer for the Church, the Civil Authorities, etc." (page 56), composed by Bishop Carroll in 1800, so long omitted from prayer books.

792 Pages **On request we send you the book, prepaid.**

*After five days' examination, you send us the price,* **$2**: *or return book at our expense.* Your name, in gold on cover, 25c. extra. **To those who remit with order** we send free, a large color portrait of Cardinal Gibbons

Address Dept. "B," JOHN MURPHY CO., Baltimore, Md.
Headquarters for Theological Books and Church Goods.

No money in advance required; simply sign and send coupon

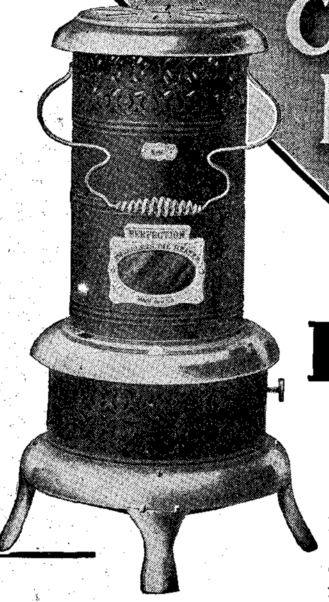
JOHN MURPHY CO., Baltimore, Md.: Please send me, without charge, "The Manual of Prayers," I will remit $2.00, or return same in 5 days at your expense.

Name..............................

Address..............................

If you want name stamped on cover, change price to $2.25.

Take off the Chill of Fall



There comes a time of the year when to start the stoves or furnace means an overheated house, while not to do so means the discomfort caused by chilly weather. For such a time, or for the camp or cottage, there is nothing so convenient, so satisfactory as a

PERFECTION
Oil Heater
(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Easily carried about and will quickly warm any room or hallway. Takes the "edge" off a cold morning and will heat water in no time. The Perfection Oil Heater gives intense heat without smoke or smell because equipped with smokeless device. Wick cannot be turned too high or too low. Absolutely safe. As easy to operate as a lamp. Oil fount and wick carrier are made of brass throughout—which insures durability. All parts easily cleaned. Two finishes—nickel and japan. Every heater warranted. If not at your dealer's write to our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

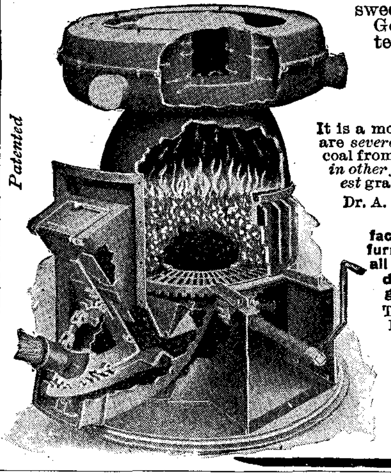
The Rayo Lamp is the best kerosene lamp for every household purpose. It is equipped with latest improved burner. Will not smoke or smell. Brass throughout and nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. Suitable for library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. If not at your dealer's write to our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

UNDER FEED
UNDER FEED FURNACE

THE ELECTION OF THE UNDER-FEED FURNACE

YOU certainly want an administration of household economy, If you vote an Underfeed Furnace into your basement *you* elect to have a *steady* supply of *clean, pure, economical* heat. The Congressional tidal wave of political interest sweeping the country will subside, but from Maine to the Golden West an *ever-increasing* current of Underfeed testimony proclaims that the



Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace
Saves 1-2 to 2-3 on Coal Bills

It is a modern furnace that shows to *greatest* advantage when the tests are *severest*. Unlike the Old-fashioned Overfeed, the Underfeed is fed coal from below. *All the fire is on top*—turning smoke and gases, *wasted in other furnaces*, into heat. *Cheapest* coal yields as much heat as *highest* grade anthracite, Figure out the difference in cost. It is *yours*,

Dr. A. N. Witham, of Westbrook, Maine, writes:

"The Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace is more than satisfactory. I heated 13 rooms last Winter with your largest size furnace at a cost of $42, and we had CLEAN, PURE, STEADY heat all Winter. I believe it is the most physiological system of heat yet devised for PURE AIR AND HEAT in our cold climate. I am glad to recommend it to my friends."

The illustration shows furnace without casing, cut out to show how coal is forced up under fire. Our Underfeed booklet illustrates and describes it fully. Let us send it to you, with facsimile letters from many satisfied users. Heating plans and services of our Engineering Department are yours—FREE. Write to-day, giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

The Peck-Williamson Co., 304 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.
Dealers, Write To-day for Our Attractive Proposition.

The Lost WEDDING RING Heart-to-heart talks on marriage and its pitfalls. By Rev. Cortland Myers. 16mo, cloth, 75c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., N. Y.

THE DOMESTIC BLUNDERS OF WOMEN Critical sketches by a "Mere Man," constituting an attack upon woman's stronghold in the home. 12mo, cloth, 210 pages, $1.00. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 44-60 E. 23d St., New York.

**Where Charity Begins.**—The public-spirited lady met the little boy on the street. Something about his appearance halted her. She stared at him in her near-sighted way.

THE LADY—"Little boy, haven't you any home?"

THE LITTLE BOY—"Oh, yes'm; I've got a home."

THE LADY—"And loving parents?"

THE LITTLE BOY—"Yes'm."

THE LADY—"I,m afraid you do not know what love really is. Do your parents look after your moral welfare?"

THE LITTLE BOY—"Yes'm."

THE LADY—"Are they bringing you up to be a good and helpful citizen?"

THE LITTLE BOY—"Yes'm."

THE LADY—"Will you ask your mother to come and hear me talk on 'When Does a Mother's Duty to Her Child Begin?' next Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, at Lyceum Hall?"

THE LITTLE BOY (explosively)—"What's the matter with you, ma? Don't you know me? I'm your little boy!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

---

**Commonwealth Characteristics.**—The most religious state—Mass.

The cleanly state—Wash.
The most egotistical state—Me.
The sickliest state—Ill.
The most maidenly state—Miss.
The medical state—Md.
The most paternal state—Pa.
The mining state—Ore.—*Exchange.*
Exactly, brother, and we may add:
The bunco state—Conn.
The deep in debt state—O.
The coy state—La.
The personal state—U.
The Swift Divorce state—S. D.
The liquid state—Flo.
The card-sharp state—Mont.
And the oldest state—Ark.—*Boston Transcript.*

---

**Meeting an Emergency.**—Gilbert Stuart, tho a celebrated artist, was likewise a great braggart. On one occasion a great public dinner was given to Isaac Hull by the town of Boston, and he was asked to sit for his picture to the artist.

When Hull visited the studio, Stuart took great delight in entertaining him with anecdotes of his English success, stories of the marquis of this and the baroness of that, which showed how elegant was the society to which he had been accustomed.

Unfortunately, in the midst of this grandeur, Mrs. Stuart, who did not know that there was a sitter, came in with apron on and her head tied up with some handkerchiefs, from the kitchen, and cried out: "Do you mean to have that leg of mutton boiled or roasted?" to which Stuart replied, with great presence of mind, "Ask your mistress."—*Scrap Book.*

---

**The Fee Simple.**—Patrick Murphy, while passing down Tremont Street, was hit on the head by a brick which fell from a building in process of construction.

One of the first things he did after being taken home and put to bed was to send for a lawyer.

A few days later he received word to call, as his lawyer had settled the case.

He called and received five crisp new $100 bills.

"How much did you get?" he asked.

"Two thousand dollars," answered the lawyer.

"Two thousand, and you give me $500? Say, who got hit by that brick, you or me?"—*Boston Herald.*

---

**Further Particulars Necessary.**—Archbishop Ryan was once accosted on the streets of Baltimore by a man who knew the archbishop's face, but could not quite place it.

"Now, where in hell have I seen you?" he asked perplexedly.

"From where in hell do you come, sir?"—*Everybody's.*

---

**In Round Numbers.** "Papa, what is the difference between a statesman and a politician?"

"About a million a year."—*Life.*

**Always the Same Game.**—HUBBY—"It becomes very trying, my dear. You're always saying check check, check. I feel as if life was a long game of chess."

WIFE—"Well Edward, if you don't give me something I shall have to pawn, pawn, pawn, and it would still seem like a game of chess, wouldn't it?"
—*Ally Sloper.*

---

**Disarmed, but Not Disabled.**—"I thought it was a good time to ask the old gentleman for his daughter. He is suffering from a recently broken arm."

"Well."

"I found I made a mistake in not waiting until he broke a leg."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

---

**Sunday Rest for Bakers.**—"What, you want the Parisians to eat hard bread on Monday?"

"As hard as marble."

"Are you a fool?"

"No, I am a dentist."—*Translated from* L' Illustration *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

---

**The Day of Rest in France.**—PATIENT—"Doctor, this appendicitis makes me suffer terribly. Won't you operate upon me?"

DOCTOR—"Impossible, the law forbids me to open on Sunday."—*Translation from* La Liberté *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

---

**Irregular Children.**—In a Chicago school a class was studying irregular plurals of nouns, when it was asked by the teacher to give the plural of "child." Then it was that little Edgar, who knew how it was at home, promptly answered, "Twins."
—*New York Tribune.*

---

**Forewarned.**—"And you didn't propose to her?"

"No."

"Why?"

"I was leading up to it, but suddenly noticed that her voice had a sort of previous engagement ring."
—*Smart Set.*

---

**Both.**—"So, Tommie, you wish to be excused from school this afternoon?"

"Yes'm."

"Is your excuse a good one or is it base ball?"

"Both, ma'am."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

---

**Chronic.**—"Lend me a bone, old man."

"Say, didn't you ask me for a bone yesterday, and the day before and the day before that?"

"Perhaps I did. I'm a regular boneless wonder."
—*Houston Chronicle.*

---

**Speaking Frankly.**—"By the way, sir," asked the waiter, "how would you like to have your steak?" "Very much, indeed," replied the mild man, who had been patiently waiting for twenty minutes.
—*Philadelphia Press.*

---

## CURRENT EVENTS.

### Foreign.

October 12.—The principal of St. Andrews University, Scotland, advocates spelling reform by the adoption of a phonetic alphabet. Andrew Carnegie gives the university $50,000 for an addition to the library.

Count Witte declares that he will never return to official life in Russia.

Mount Pelée is reported to be in violent eruption.

October 13.—The death, in London, of Mrs. "Sam" Lewis-Hill releases charitable bequests of $15,000,000 made by Lewis.

October 14.—The crowd at the Longchamps racecourse, Paris, enraged at a bad start, raids the betting-booths and other structures, setting them on fire. Soldiers are needed to stop the riot.

Revolutionists at Warsaw obtain a large consignment of arms intended for the Government.

Seventeen balloons start from Tegel, near Berlin, in the international race for the Kaiser's Cup, offered to the best handler of ballast.

Russian Premier Stolypine adopts the League of Octoberists as the governmental party.

October 15.—The religious ceremony of the

"DON'T ABUSE YOUR FACE"
Shave with "the Finest Razor ever Made"

PAT. APLD. FOR
SEE THAT SPRING

Wood's MULTIBLADE
SAFETY RAZOR

**Suits Your Face, Your Pocket, Your Time. No Other Like It, none "Just as Good." A Revolution in Razor Making.**

The Coiled Spring Guard Frame is a new and most important feature of the "Multiblade." **No other Razor has it. No other can have it.** With it anyone can shave RIGHT—with a smooth, gliding, diagonal stroke. Anyone can use it. Nothing to learn.

Fit company for the perfect guard frame are our faultless razor blades, each hardened, tempered, ground, honed and finished separately by our own peculiar special processes. One dozen blades carefully and critically tested, insuring uniformity in every respect. They suit any and all faces, whether the beard is soft or wiry, the skin tender or tough. In any case **you get a clean, smooth, velvety shave every time.**

The "Multiblade" is a model of simplicity and neatness, all metal, heavily nickel-silver plated and can be cleaned as easily as a teaspoon.

A Gentleman's Habit

It is now generally recognized that shaving one's self is the habit of a gentleman. In addition consider the economy, comfort and satisfaction of shaving when and where you please. No loss of time or temper, no "tips" to pay, no risk of skin disease. All these advantages are yours with the **right** razor—the Wood's "Multiblade" Safety. Why not get one NOW and begin to enjoy the luxury of a perfect shave?

Send us $3 (check, postal or express order, or cash by registered mail) and we will forward to you the razor complete, coiled spring guard frame with telescoping handle and twelve blades, in a handsome polished mahogany case.

You run no risk. Remit with attached guarantee.

**800 Shaves Without Honing**

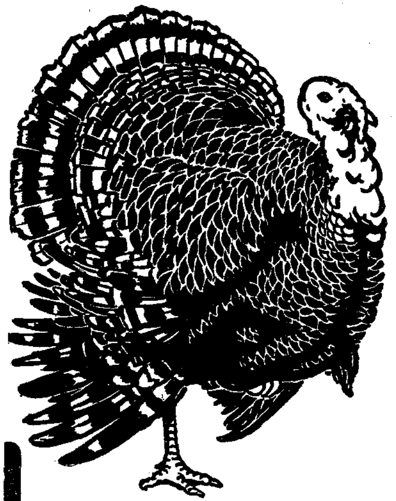
**Price $3.00 for Outfit Complete, with 12 BLADES of Finest Sheffield Steel. Superior to any $5.00 Razor, and you save $2.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed or money back.**

**PERFECTION RAZOR CO., 754 Lexington Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.**

GENTLEMEN:—Inclosed herewith find $3, for which please send me one WOOD'S MULTIBLADE SAFETY RAZOR, with the understanding and agreement on your part that if it is not satisfactory to me I may return it to you and you will refund to me the full amount paid for it.

*Name*.......................... *St. & No*..........................
*City*........... .....*County*............... *State*................

Thanksgiving



Thanksgiving in this, the one-hundred-and thirty-first year of our independence, should be a time of unusual rejoicing because of the enactment by Congress of a law to protect the people from impure foods.

Every day is Thanksgiving Day in the home where foods that overwork the stomach and starve the body have given place to natural foods that supply all the elements for the building of the perfect human body with the least tax upon the digestive organs. Such a food is

SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT.

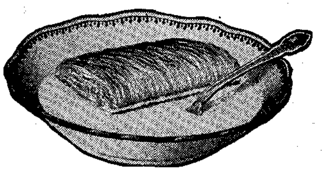
It is made of the choicest white wheat that grows, cleaned, steam-cooked, shredded and baked. It is a natural stimulant of peritalsis and supplies all the proteids needed to repair wasted tissue, in a form easily digested by the most delicate stomach. It is the cleanest and purest of all the cereal foods and is made in the cleanest, most hygienic industrial building on the continent.

**If you like Shredded Wheat Buscuit for breakfast with milk or cream, you will like it as a pattie with fruit, creamed meats or vegetables. Its culinary possibilities are almost unlimited. Our new cook book tells you about some of them. It is sent free for the asking.**

**If you wish your Thanksgiving turkey to reach the climax of savory toothsomeness and wholesomeness make a "dressing" of crushed Shredded Wheat instead of white bread crumbs.**

**TRISCUIT is Shredded Whole Wheat pressed into a wafer and baked by electricity. It is delicious as a toast with butter, cheese or marmalades.**

THE NATURAL FOOD
COMPANY
Niagara Falls, N. Y.



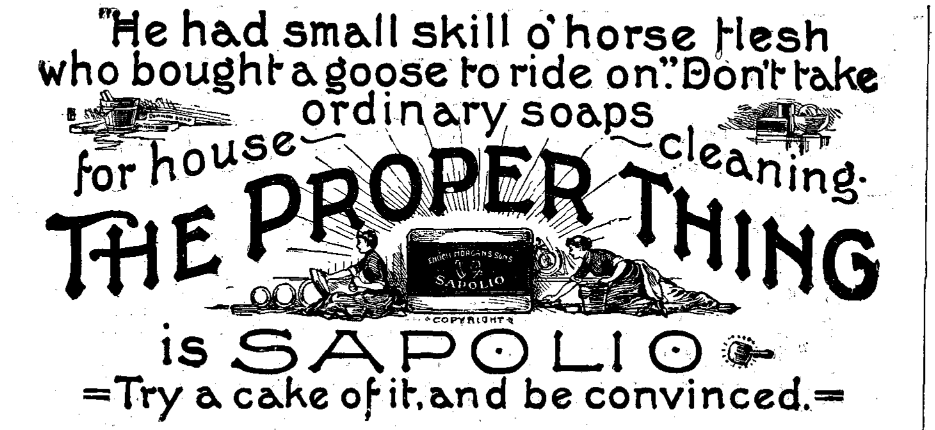
"It's All in the Shreds"

CASH FOR BACK NUMBERS

For copies of the Literary Digest whole numbers 787, 789, 780,790, 792, 793, 821, 824 and semi-annual Indexes for vols. 16,18, 20, and 24, returned to us at once by mail, in good condition, we will remit ten cents per copy, or apply amount on subscription. FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

**English Compound Words and Phrases**

Principles and rules for compounding, together with a reference list of 40,000 compound words. F. HORACE TEALL. 8vo, Cloth, Leather Back, 311 pp. $2.50.
"This book may be considered a final authority."—*New York State Educational Journal, Syracuse, N. Y.*
**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York**


"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning.
THE PROPER THING is SAPOLIO
=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS
SAPOLIO
COPYRIGHT

The

**Psychic Treatment**

of

**Nervous Disorders**

**By DR. PAUL DU BOIS**

*Professor of Neuropathology, University of Berne*

A Translation by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Ph.D. and William A. White, M.D., of the Author's "Les Psychoneurosis"

THIS work gives the experiences and principles of psychic treatment of nervous disorders based upon twenty years of successful specialization and practise in this branch of medical skill. The work of the author is that of both psychologist and physician. Besides many psychological considerations, the author provides a full description of the methods used in his practise of psychotherapy.

**"A WORK OF VAST IMPORTANCE"**

**Of Inestimable Value to Physicians**

"To all engaged in medical pursuits the book must be one of inestimable value."—*Medical Recorder*, Chicago, Ill.

**No Other Work So Helpful**

"I know of no single book so well adapted for the physician who would seek to know the practical applications and methods of psychology as that of Du Bois."—*Prof. E. Bleulen, of Zurich, in the Munchner Medizinische Wochenschrift.*

**Enlightenment for Physicians and Sufferers**

"The author may therefore be said to be a little too optimistic, but this does not prevent his work to be a source of enlightenment for many nervous sufferers, and especially for many physicians."—*Frankfurter Zeitung*.

**Clear and Conservative Treatment**

"Appearing at a time when the mass of the profession are tending to look upon such methods with skepticism and distrust, the book must prove valuable because of its clear and conservative handling of a part of our science which has been too little cultivated. Psychic disorders demand psychic treatment. The attitude of the author is so optimistic, yet withal so sane, that any who accepts his well-nigh axiomatic premises can hardly fail to be convinced by his conclusions."—*Medical World*, Philadelphia.

**It Opens the Door of Hope**

"In this book Du Bois places the treatment of those nervous disorders that have no material pathological basis on a sound, psychological foundation. . . . No reader of this book can fail to be convinced that the door of hope will be opened to these patients when the druggist's door is closed to them, and that by tactfully, even gradually, educating them to an understanding of their condition a cure can best be established. The work is, moreover, most interesting reading, and its charm of style has not been lost in the excellent translation."—*American Journal of Surgery*, New York City.

**An Author of High Repute**

"Dr. Paul Du Bois, professor of neuropathology at the University of Berne, is a physician of high repute in his especial line, who believes that mind is superior to matter."—*The San Francisco Chronicle*.

**Able and Satisfactory**

". . . These subjects are ably and satisfactorily considered."—*Southern Practitioner*, Nashville, Tenn.

8vo, cloth, 471 pages, $3.00 net; by mail $3.15. Copious Index.

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York.**

Memindex
MON
TUE
WED
THU
FRI
SAT
Phone Morgan-Otis
Change ad-McClure
Write Roberts & Co.
Williams Contract
Davis & Jones %
Sloan
SIZE OF CARDS 2¾x4½ OR 3x5½

**IMPORTANT MATTERS**

KEPT BEFORE THE EYE

Little things and details where they will be attended to at the right time.

***A Wonderful Help for Busy Men***

"The best thing I ever used in my office; cost $3.25, and has saved me over $80.00 already and made my work much easier."
A. J. THOMPSON, Los Angeles, Cal.

**DATED CARDS** from tray are carried in the handy leather pocket case 2 to 4 weeks at a time. To-day's card always at the front. No leaves to turn. Any card found instantly by its tab. Extra cards for things to be retained, keeping all memoranda where they can be found when wanted.

**Simple and Practical**

Order now and get cards for the rest of 1906 Free with each outfit for 1907.

Express prepaid on receipt of price. Checks accepted.

| | SMALL | LARGE |
|---|---|---|
| Genuine Morocco Case, quartered oak tray and cards, | $3.00 | $3.75 |
| Cowhide Seal Leather Case, chestnut tray and cards, | 2.00 | 2.75 |
| Sundays extra, 35c. and 50c. Future year's cards, | 1.00 | 1.25 |

Outfit $1.50 to $6.00
Booklet Free

**Memindex**

**The Pocket Card System**

Also a valuable card index for desk use
Helps you to
**Plan Your Work**
**Work Your Plan**
**Accomplish More**

You need it. Three years' sales have proved that almost all business and professional men need it. **Get it Now**

**Wilson Memindex Co.**
65 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.

COVERED TRAY WITH LOCK EXTRA $1.00
POCKET CARD CASE

**Physical Culture**

**WITHOUT EXERCISE**

the healthful, exhilarating effect of the

**NATURAL BODY CONFORMER**

A scientific appliance for men, women and children that cultivates and permanently maintains a strong, vigorous body and perfect health. **Straightens and Prevents Round Shoulders.** Deep breathing is the secret of good health. **The Natural is the secret of deep breathing.** Write to-day for descriptive booklet—*Free.* DEPT. A, **GOOD FORM CO., 255 West 143d St., New York City.**

**IMPROVE YOUR BODY AND HEALTH WITH SWEDISH GYMNASTICS**

**Handbook of Medical and Orthopedic Gymnastics**

**By ANDERS WIDE, M.D.** *Lecturer in Medical Gymnastics and Orthopedy at the Royal Carolean Medico Surgical Institute, Stockholm.*

The latest work on the princip,es and application o Swedish gymnastics, massage and orthopedics. A working manual for all who desire to erfect their bodies o treat disorders by this psystem. Second edition. 8vo Cloth. 382 pages. With nearly one hundred half-tone illustrations. Price, $3.00 *net.*

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK**

**CONCERNING "BLIND CHILDREN"**

**By Israel Zangwill,** the *Philadelphia Item* says: "This, his first volume of poems, only bears out the conclusion that he is a master of his craft, reaching out into untrodden stretches, enveloping his thoughts in language mystical, satiric, yet always easily easily comprehensible. . . . A broad intellectuality flows steadily along, absorbing little rivulets of humor, pathos, keen analysis, wholesome criticism and practical ideas." 12mo., cloth, ornamental cover, 141 pages. Price $1.20; mail $1.29
**Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London**

**THE ALTERNATE SEX.** New theories relating to the female intellect in man, and the masculine in woman, by CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, F.R S.L.A.M., author of "The Breitman Ballads," etc., 12mo, cloth, 134 pages. $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

marriage of Fräulin Bertha Krupp and Lieutenant von Bohlen and Holbach is conducted with simplicity at Essen, the Emperor being among the guests. A gift of $500,000 to the Workmen's Invalid Fund is announced.

Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, who incurred a rebuke from the Kaiser for publishing the diary of his father, relating to the Bismarck dismissal, resigns his office as District Governor in Alsace-Lorraine.

The libel suit which Richard Croker began against the *London Magazine* is settled, the defendants agreeing to withdraw the statements complained of and to make full apology.

October 16.—The French submarine boat *Lutin* leaves Bizerta for plunging experiments and does not return. It is thought the boat and crew went to the bottom.

The Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, by a vote of 19 to 8, adopts a motion that the State secede from the rest of the commonwealth.

Advices from Morocco received in Paris state that the tribes are preparing to open a holy war in November.

Mr. Clemenceau, the French Minister of the Interior, referring to the Dreyfus case in a speech at Villecroze, warns the army not to meddle in political affairs.

October 17.—Premier Sarrien, of France, resigns, and Minister of the Interior Clemenceau is mentioned for his office.

October 18.—Advices from Indo-China report horrible barbarities practised by the King of Annam upon the wives and women of his palace. He is imprisoned as insane by the French authorities.

### Domestic.

October 12.—The annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions at Williamstown, Mass., is ended, and a resolution protesting against the Kongo cruelties is forwarded to Secretary Root.

October 13.—The New York Rapid Transit Board approves the proposition for a new subway system from the Bronx to the Battery and Coney Island, at an estimated cost of $57,000,000.

Secretary Taft turns over the office of Provisional Governor of Cuba to Charles E. Magoon and sails for home on the battle-ship *Louisiana*.

October 14.—An advance statement of the Post-office Department finances shows a decrease of $4,000,000 in the deficit for the year ended June 30, 1906.

Chicago Americans win the sixth and deciding game in their series with the Chicago Nationals, thus becoming the baseball champions of the world.

A missionary collection of over $70,000 is raised at the Gospel Tabernacle in New York.

A negro college at Seneca, S. C., is blown up by dynamite.

General Wood, in his report on the Philippines, urges the sending thither of additional artillery and cavalry, deprecating any reduction of the present garrison.

October 15.—The Supreme Court denies the motion of ex-Senator Burton, of Kansas, for a rehearing.

In a letter to the Mayor the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of New York, recommends the discharge of Police Commissioner Bingham.

The Tennessee sheriff, deputies, and alleged lynchers charged with contempt of the United States Supreme Court deny the jurisdiction of that court, and raise the question of the power of the Federal judiciary to take precedence over the courts of the State.

October 16.—Secretary Root, in a letter to the President, says that he believes the greatest danger to the canal work is that competent officials may be driven from it by indiscriminate abuse.

October 17.—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at Pittsburg awards sixteen medals and $13,000 in money for recent acts of bravery.

The triennial world's convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union opens in Boston.

The town of Seneca, S. C., is practically destroyed by fire, negroes being accused of starting it in revenge for the recent dynamiting of their school there.

A deficit of $61,500 is discovered in the United States Subtreasury at St. Louis.

In the United States Court the New York Central Railroad Company and its traffic manager are convicted of rebating in the sugar cases.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis dies in New York of pneumonia.

October 18.—The bankers' convention at St. Louis resolves to move against the practise of express companies engaging in banking business.

**A Great Text-Book on Economics**

**The United States in the Twentieth Century**

By **PIERRE LEROY-BEAULIEU**

Translated by H. Addington Bruce

IN this volume the author makes a study of the economic conditions in this country, as the result of a recent visit, his point of view being French. Notable chapters deal with the Negro Problem, of which he writes with much sanity and wisdom; the Tariff and Free Trade; the Trusts and our varied Industries, agricultural and manufacturing.

**THE CONTENTS**

**THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE** (PART ONE)

Chap. I. Environment.
Chap. II. Origins and Characteristics of the American People.
Chap. III. The Composition of the White Population and the Distribution of Its Different Elements.
Chap. IV. The Negro Population and the Race Question.
Chap. V. The Natural Increase of the American People and Their Birth-Rate.

**RURAL AMERICA**—(PART TWO)

Chap. I. Natural Conditions, Ownership, and Operation.
Chap. II. The Value and Distribution of Various Products.
Chap. III. The Production of Cereals.
Chap. IV. The Live-Stock and Dairy Industries.
Chap. V. The Production of Cotton.
Chap. VI. Other Products of Importance.
Chap. VII. Irrigation and the Opening Up of the West.

**INDUSTRIAL AMERICA**—(PART THREE)

Chap. I. General Characteristics of American Industry and the Causes of Its Superiority.
Chap. II. How American Industry is Organized.
Chap. III. Motive Power in America.
Chap. IV. The Relative Importance and the Distribution of the Different Industries.
Chap. V. The Mineral Industry.
Chap. VI. The Iron and Steel Industry.
Chap. VII. The Vehicle Industry.
Chap. VIII. The Electrical Industry.
Chap. IX. The Textile Industry.
Chap. X. The Food Products Industry.
Chap. XI. The Reward of Labor.

**COMMERCIAL AMERICA**—(PART FOUR)

Chap. I. The American Railway System.
Chap. II. Foreign Trade.
Chap. III. Commercial Relations and the American Merchant Marine.

**Extracts from Reviews of the French Edition**

**Our Commercial Conditions Seen from New Viewpoints**

"In this study of 'The United States in the Twentieth Century' we have a book comparable to Bryce's 'American Commonwealth' and Munsterberg's 'The Americans,' but while the Englishman and the German devote a large part of their space to political, intellectual, and social phenomena, the Frenchman's work is a statistical analysis of the industrial and commercial development of this country. It is as thorough, impartial, and clearly thought out as the author's former works on colonization, taxation, and the Eastern question, and would be of as *much value to us as to the French if it were translated.* Of special interest are the frequent comparisons of European and American conditions, and the opinions expressed by M. Leroy-Beaulieu of the causes of the wonderful development of the United States, and his views on the problems that perplex us."—***The Independent.***

**A Forecast of Our Future Development and its Effects upon the Old World**

"M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the eminent French Publicist, has recently added a volume certain to command wide attention in the Old World, and deserving no less consideration in the New. 'Les Etats-Unis au XXe Siecle' is a conscientious and exhaustive attempt to take an inventory of the resources of the United States, and to unfold before European eyes the causes contributing to place the country 'in a unique position which all may envy but which none can reach.' M. Leroy-Beaulieu further endeavors—and this phase of his task holds perhaps the highest interest *for American readers—to forecast our future economic* development and its effects upon 'Old Europe.'"—From an exhaustive article in ***The Outlook.***

**8vo, cloth, 400 pages, $2.00 net**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers**
**New York**

**Just Published**

**THE INCUBATOR BABY**

**By Ellis Parker Butler**

Author of "Pigs is Pigs," etc.

**"Marjorie"**
**Weight:—**
**1 lb. 8 oz.**
**Deliciously Sweet, Intelligent and Human.**
**She Thinks and Talks from Birth.**

**The baby in this story will tug at your heart strings so that you will want to cuddle her in your arms and adopt her for life.**

In a gently satirical way the author does for wee little "Marjorie" what Ernest Thompson Seton did for his "Johnny Bear"—personifies his subject. This big stupid world is all so strange to this sweet wee mite of humanity! Its cunning little form is not more of a wonder to the many curious faces that gaze into the Incubator than those faces are to the little mite itself. Its struggles to grow in a natural way unhampered by rules and regulations are touchingly sweet and human.

Incidentally it may be said that no incubators, nurses, doctors or other attendants can ever satisfy the human longing for mother love, mother kisses and mother heart throbs, and this little mite tells us all this, in a way that is pathetic, tender and true.

**12mo, Cloth, Illustrated, 75 cents.**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS CO.**
**44-60 East 23d St., New York**

***JUST OUT---The Book That Many People Have Been Waiting For***

**A Desk-Book of Errors in English**

**By FRANK H. VIZETELLY, F.S.A.**

Associate Editor of the "Standard Dictionary," etc.

Deals with the hundred and one questions that arise in daily speech and correspondence which are not treated in the dictionary.

"Should be on every writer's desk. If studied in season and out of season it will correct numerous inelegancies and vulgarities of speech."—*The Union*, Springfield, Mass.

"The book is admirably arranged to facilitate search for a decision on a moot point or a doubtful usage."—*Star*, Washington, D. C.

**12mo, cloth, 242 pages, 75 cents net; by mail 83 cents.**
**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York**

**WANTED!**

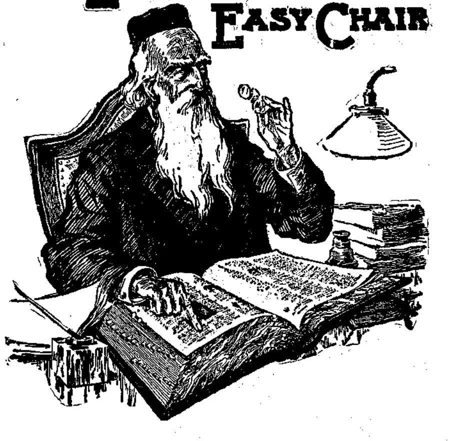
A boy or young man in every county to take up the general agency for the sale of **The LITERARY DIGEST** and to engage subordinates.

Must have experience in selling goods himself and be able to show others how.

Will make liberal arrangements with those who show ability to make good. Address

**Boy Department**
**The Literary Digest**
**60 East 23d St. - New York**

# THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



**In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.**

"G. C. P.," Farmington, Me.—"Is the following expression correct: 'James B. Clark Company, Proprietor'?"

As the word *company* in the sense used here denotes "a number of persons forming a corporation, gild, or partnership," the word "proprietor" should be used in the plural.

"F. O. C.," Montegut, La.—"In the example 'What will 207 cows cost at $37 a cow?' what number is the multiplier? Also, which is the multiplier in the example 'What will 37 mules cost at $207 apiece'?"

The word *multiplier* is defined in mathematics as "the multiplying number." By inverting the examples given, "F. O. C." can easily see which is the multiplying number. For example: If one cow costs $37 what will 207 cows cost? Here it is evident that it is the cost of one cow which must be multiplied, but, by what? Certainly not by the cost, but by the number of cows to be purchased, therefore 207 is the multiplier. By applying the same process to the second example 37 will be found to be its multiplier.

"Rev. J. P. McK." and "N. J. H.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Is the phrase 'to learn wisdom' correct? Can you cite authorities to substantiate its correctness?"

If experience *teaches* wisdom it is quite evident that wisdom can be learnt, but see Proverbs xxx. 3: "I neither learned wisdom, nor have the knowledge of the holy."

"E. T.," Cincinnati, O.—What is the origin of the word *Hoosier* and why is it applied to persons from Indiana?

The term is an Americanism used as a nickname for a native or inhabitant of Indiana. Its origin is unknown; some persons claim that it is derived from "Husher," a slang term for "bully" at one time common in the Western States.

"H. O. F." Ocampo, Mex.—"Is there such a word as *consignative* in the English language? I used the term in translating the Spanish *consignativo* recently, but can not find it in any dictionary available. I need an adjective that will express the word."

There is no such word in the language, the correct adjective being *consignable*. Nor is the word *consignativo* to be found in Bensley's edition of Velazquez de la Cadena and Seoane's Spanish dictionaries. But the word may be the result of natural growth in language and in time may be translated *consignative*, as done by "H. O. F.," for there are analogous terms in English, as, "administrable," "administrative."

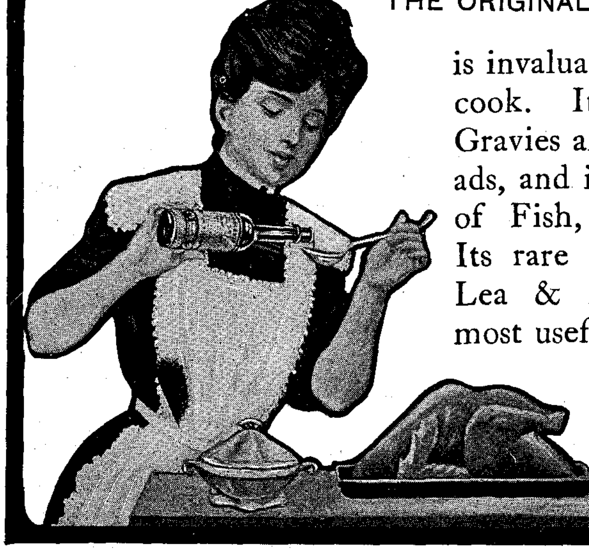
"M. M. M.," Goshen, Ind.—*Welsh rarebit* is incorrect; *Welsh rabbit* is what you seek. A Welsh rabbit is toasted or melted cheese well-seasoned and served on toast. The term, probably of slang origin, is analogous to *Munster plums* for Irish potatoes, and *Glasgow magistrate* for a salt herring.

"D. A. G." Elizabeth, N. J.—"Who was Virginia Dare, and what, if any, were the circumstances that make her notable?"

This is not a lexicographical question, but as the subject of the inquiry has a national reputation and may interest readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, the Lexicographer answers it: Virginia Dare was

**Lea & Perrins' Sauce**

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE



is invaluable to the fastidious cook. It adds zest to her Gravies and spice to her Salads, and improves the flavor of Fish, Game and Soups. Its rare rich flavor makes Lea & Perrins' Sauce the most useful of all seasonings.

**Beware of Imitations**

John Dun[illegible]n's Sons,
Agt[illegible]. Y.

**"Everyone Exclaims About Our Lights!"**

**"THE LAMPS are splendid. Everyone exclaims about the amount of light they give," writes Mrs. W. T. Reese, Tiffin, Ohio. "My city friends visiting here say they are as good as Gas. In fact, my home is now considered the best-lighted house in the county. Why, when we go visiting our neighbors of an evening it is hard to keep from exclaiming about the poor light they have!"**

The Angle Lamp is the *new* method of burning common kerosene oil, and is as different from the ordinary lamps in *results* as it is in *appearance*. It makes common kerosene the best, the cheapest and the most satisfactory of all lighting methods. Safer and more reliable than gasoline or acetylene, yet as convenient to operate as gas or electricity.

**The Angle Lamp**

is lighted and extinguished like gas. May be turned high or low without odor. No smoke, no danger. Filled while lighted and without moving. Requires filling but once or twice a week. It floods a room with its beautiful, soft, mellow light that has no equal.

And yet the lamp *actually pays for itself*. For while the ordinary round-wick lamp, usually considered the cheapest of all lighting methods, burns but about 5 hours on a quart of oil, the Angle Lamp burns a full 16 hours on the same quantity. But send for our catalog '47" explaining the new principles employed in this lamp, and for our proposition for selling on

**30 DAYS' TRIAL**

Wouldn't you like to have your home admiringly referred to by your neighbors as "the best-lighted house in the county"—if you *knew* such a light would cost so *much* less than your present system as to pay for itself in a few months' use—then write for catalog "47" describing The Angle Lamp fully and listing 32 varieties from $1.80 up. It is free for asking.

THE ANGLE MFG. CO., 78-80 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

**IT IS EASY WITH**

**ELECTRO SILICON**

**to Clean and Polish**

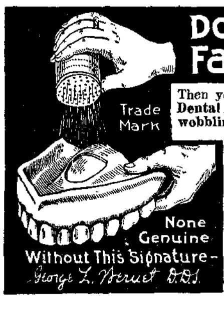
**SILVERWARE**

Send address for a **FREE SAMPLE**, or 15c. in stamps for a full box. **Electro-Silicon Soap** has equal merits.

THE ELECTRO SILICON Co., 30 Cliff St., New York.

**Grocers and Druggists sell it.**

**Do You Wear False Teeth**


Trade Mark
None Genuine
Without This Signature—
George L. Wernet D.D.S.

Then you should use **Dr. Wernet's Dental Plate Powder.** It makes **loose, wobbling, torturing plates fit perfectly tight and cures sore gums and mouth.** Keeps the Plate Aseptically Clean, and the Breath Sweet. Recomended By Dentists Who Know. Fifty Cents A Box By Mail, larger size holding three times as much for $1. Money Back If Wanted. **Wernet Dental Mfg. Co., Floor G, 1409 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.**

**CONCRETE LAWN VASES**

**$5** Suitable for the Campus, Park, Lawn or Church Yard. The Illustration but faintly portrays the beauty of this vase. Well made of best concrete. 30 in. high, 22 in. across top of bowl, 14 in. base. Shipped securely crated for our Special Introductory Price of only $5.00.

Extra Special prices in quantities of one dozen or more ordered at one time.

**A Chance for YOU to Make Money.** We manufacture the machines that make these vases, also our Concrete Hitching Post. A rare chance for men of small means to get into a profitable business. Write for descriptive booklet of the Medina Special Molds for making Vases and Hitching Posts. It is sent **Free.** Write to-day.

**MEDINA CONCRETE CO., 42 Court St. Medina Ohio**

the first child born of English parents in America. Her birth took place on August 18, 1587 at Roanoke, North Carolina. She was a granddaughter of Governor John White and the daughter of Eleanor Dare, wife of one of the members of Governor White's staff. White's expedition to found an agricultural colony left Plymouth, England, in April, 1587, and reached Roanoke in July. Soon after the birth of Virginia Dare, White returned England; and when he came back two years later he was unable to find any trace of the colony or of the child. It has been assumed that the Indians destroyed the colony, but there is a theory that descendants of the colonists are to be found among North Carolina half-breeds. This theory is based on the fact that Governor White found an inscription cut into the bark of a tree which seemed to indicate the colonists had removed to Croatan and, through the friendship of Chief Manteo, had escaped and assimilated with the Indians.

"W. D. I. A.," DuBois, Pa.—Collective nouns may be used with verbs either in the singular or the plural. The sentence you give would sound more euphonious if a verb in the plural were used than it would if you used a verb in the singular.

"H. B.," Hamilton, Ont.—"(1) Is it correct to call *grape-juice* unfermented wine? (2) Is there such a word as *unfermented*, (3) or such a thing as *unfermented wine?*"

(1) Wine is defined as "the fermented juice of the grape; *in loose usage*, the juice of the grape *whether fermented or unfermented*." (2) There is such a word. (3) Literally, no, because it is not wine until it has fermented; but according to usage, yes, because the people speak of the expressed juice of the grape or of other fruits as unfermented wine.

"J. T. G. A.," Bedford, Ga.—"What is the derivation of *Noel* as applied to Christmas? Is it ever written *Nowell?*"

*Noel* is from the Old French *nowel*, or *nouel*, written in Middle English *nowel* or *nowelle*. In Old Spanish it was written *nadal* and in Medieval Latin *natale*, whence the phrase *Natale Domini*, the Nativity of our Lord. It is possible that some writer has spelled the word *nowell*.

"J. J. B.," Holstein, Ia.—"Is the spelling of the word *ephectic* correct? What is the meaning of the word, and what its derivation?"

The spelling is correct, and the meaning is "holding judgment in suspense." The word was applied to the Ancient Skeptics, and is derived from the Greek *ephektikos*, meaning "capable of checking."

"J. Z.," New York city.—"Is it correct to speak of *a bad quality?*"

It is. The sense in which the word "quality" is used here is "degree of excellence; relative goodness"; as, sugar of bad quality. In the example cited, *quality* is used as a synonym for "grade."

"I. R.," San Francisco.—"(1) In the *Sailor's Magazine*, September, 1906, page 261, the word *tickle* is used in a sense which I do not find. It seems to be a nautical term meaning 'channel.' Am I right? (2) On page 263 of the same publication is the word *suddy*. Should this not be *sudsy?* (3) On page 280 is the word *squiffed*, the meaning of which I can not determine. Can you help me?"

(1) This may be a seaman's corruption for *tickler*, which designates "a narrow or difficult strait or water-passage," a meaning commonly given to the word by Newfoundlanders. (2) The word *suddy* means "full of sudd." *Sudd* is floating vegetable matter that impedes the navigation of the White Nile, much as sargasso impedes the navigation of certain parts of the North Atlantic. *Sudsy* means resembling suds or covered with foam. (3) Possibly a slang term meaning "sprung" or tipsy.

"E. B.," Omaha, Neb.—"What is the difference between *round* and *perfectly round?* Is it correct to say *perfectly round?*"

The word *round* is defined as meaning, specifically, "circular, spherical, cylindrical." But in general it is defined as "having such a contour that a section in some direction will be circular *or approximately so*." On account of the breadth of meaning which the word *round* has been given by usage, it is correct to say *perfectly round* when one wishes to designate something that is absolutely spherical. Without the qualifying word, *round* conveys the idea of something spherical (as a *round* apple, a *round* cheek, etc.) which is not positively so.

# The Literary Digest Classified Columns

## REAL ESTATE

$5500.—Excellent hotel proposition; 36 room hotel: furnished throughout; established business; 3 acres; good Alabama town; junction three railroads: entire property, furnishings, business, $5500.00. Will pay $600 rent. Terms, $2,000 cash, balance 3 years at 6 per cent. B. F. EBORN, Birmingham, Alabama.

TWENTY LOTS in New York City. A plot containing *more than twenty lots*, situated in the heart of the Bronx, two minutes' walk from Subway station, can be purchased at a reasonable figure and on easy terms. Particulars given only on personal application to attorney for owner, Room 1211, 56 Pine Street, New York City.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS, summer homes, hunting camps and country real estate of every description. Circular free upon receipt of address. Dept 27. P. F. Leland, 113 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

FOR RENT.—Furnished dwellings for the season at Thomasville, Ga., the great Winter Resort among the Pines. E. M. Mallette.

FARMS for sale of every description throughout the country. Also attractive *colony and timber propositions* State clearly your wants to B. F. Eborn, Birmingham, Alabama.

## HELP AND SITUATIONS WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN—Make money in spare time selling Vermin Powder. No. 1 never fails to exterminate Roaches, Ants, Water Bugs, etc. Harmless to human beings and is odorless. Been on the market over six years. No. 2, Lice on Poultry, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Fleas on dogs and cats. No. 3, Moths. These powders can be sold every week day in the year $1 per dozen. Sells for 25c. package. Big profit for you. Order at once. Have a business of your own. Vermin Powder Co., Scranton, Pa.

AGENTS—Local and general to handle new Standard Family Physician published by the publishers of the Standard Dictionary' This is the one family medical book which every physician will recommend to his patients. Send for samples now and arrange for territory. Liberal inducements to experienced people. Address Adam Dingwall, P. O. Box 103, Madison Square, New York.

MAN OR WOMAN WANTED.—By Mail Order Catalogue House to travel, collect and appoint agents. No capital or experience required. $21.00 a week. Expenses advanced. Address Secretary, Desk A12, 381–385 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

WRITE US TO-DAY for free copy of OPPORTUNITIES, *describing positions* now open for Salesmen, Executive, Clerical and Technical men at $1,000-$5,000; state experience. Hapgoods, 305-307 Bway, N. Y.

WOULD you like a high-grade position in New York? We find positions for competent men. Write for list and plan. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Sq., N. Y.

## BOOKS, STAMPS, COINS AND CURIOS

MARK TWAIN.—Your library without a complete set of the inimitable Mark is a barren ideality. I furnish editions de Luxe of all popular authors. Special bargains in Balzac DeKoch, Fielding, Smollett, etc. Write for my holiday list of fine books. T. H. Sutton, 1532 Sherwood Ave., Louisville, Ky.

THE Newspaper Worker; Writers' Manual; complete news analyses; hint words to assist composition; personal, natural description; headline writing, printing, proofreading, *grammar, rhetoric, word distinctions.* Price, $2.00. Prospectus free. Press Guild, Box 135, New York City.

SEND for catalogue of bargains in art books, travel, English history and fine sets. We make a specialty of English and American remainders. The McDevitt Wilson Book Shop, 1 Barclay St. New York.

"CZAR NICHOLAS Becomes a Jew, or Jesus Demands Christianity Back." A Humorous story by Platon Brounoff, 25 cents postpaid. Liberal Arts Society, 251 East Broadway, New York, or at the book stores.

Small book stores, rare old volumes, curios, etc., are best advertised through our classified advertising columns. Rate $1.25 per line. No advertisement under four or over twelve lines accepted. Write for our folder "A success from the start." Review of Reviews Co., 13 Astor Place, N. Y. City.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SANITARY AND DUSTLESS HOUSE CLEANING. For sale. Portable Compressed-Air House-Cleaning Wagons and Machinery sold to responsible parties to operate in cities of from five thousand inhabitants upwards. Each Portable Cleaning Plant has an earning capacity of from $50 to $70 per day, at a cost of about $8 per day. Capital required from $2,000 upwards. Stationary Residential Plants also from $350 upwards. Over 100 companies operating our system. We are the pioneers in the business, and will prosecute all infringers. State references. Address General Compressed Air H. C. Co., 4408 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

STOCK PURCHASE PROPOSALS WANTED—A New York corporation manufacturing a standard article with an enviable reputation desires to sell treasury stock for the sole purpose of increasing its working capital and not for the purchase either of property, patent right or interests of owners. Proposals for the purchase of $35,000 of Treasury stock will be received on the understanding that no proportion of such amount will be allotted or payment for same received until the full amount has been subscribed for.
Address Chas. R. Boyer, Pres.,
90 Water Street, New York.

HEAT and Odor Extinguishers. Kitchens made sweet and comfortable as parlors. 700 in cottages and mansions. Splendid testimonials from noted people. Factory, machinery furnished by patentee. Wanted energetic partner and $5000 to make and sell. Profitable, exclusive business. Address Sanitary Homes, Roselle Park, N. J.

WANTED—All kinds of Business Opportunities and Real Estate for cash buyers. If you want to sell (no matter where located) send me description and price. Confidential. Established 1881. References. Frank P. Cleveland, Real Estate Expert, 1505 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

HOTEL PROPERTY.—Business established; 36 rooms; furnished throughout; 3 acres; junction three railroads; good Alabama town; entire property and business, $5500. B. F. EBORN, Birmingham, Alabama.

O'MEARA & BROCK, Patent Attorneys. 20 years' experience. 64-page Inventors' Guide Book mailed FREE. Write to-day. O'Meara & Brock, 918 F Street, Washington, D. C.

A FEW DOLLARS will start a prosperous mail order business; we furnish catalogues and everything necessary; by our *easy method failure impossible.* Milburn-Hicks, 720 Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

SAND—CEMENT—BRICK. 3 men *can make 5,000 Perfect Face Brick per day.* Cost $7.50, sell for $15.00. Write for Special Combination Offer. Concrete Engineering and Equipment Co., Butler, Pa.

SECRETARY or Treasurer wanted for large, old manufacturing company. Must invest in dividend paying stock. Ample salary. Address Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Sq., New York.

DRY GOODS; Have profitable commission busi'ss, need partner $5,000. No risk. Investor may control money. Guarantee $1,500 yearly. Winfield 237 Broadway, New York.

IF it is realty or a business, and you want to buy or sell, no matter where, try me. Address, yours for results, B. F. Eborn, Birmingham, Alabama.

## EDUCATIONAL

COURSES in FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, and ITALIAN taught at home. Prepared by Paul E. Kunzer, Ph.D., *president of the New England College of Languages.* Text-books furnished. Catalogue sent upon receipt of postal. Massachusetts Correspondence Schools, 194 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Become a Nurse—Free lessons in Nurses' Literary Companion. Copy sent for 10 cents. or at your dealer's 20 cents. A. T. Dept., Nurses' Lit. Companion Pub. Co., Chicago.

MECHANICAL DRAWING taught at home. Course comparable to that given in leading technical school. Books furnished. Cat. sent on receipt of postal. Massachusetts Correspondence Schools, 194 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

ITALIAN thoroughly and privately taught by young native (Rome and U. S. University graduate); 5 years' college experience. Reference. R. G. "Golden Gate," Apart. 41, New York.

## AUTOMOBILES, BOATS, SPORTING GOODS

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS. We are the largest Dealers and Brokers of New and *Second-Hand Automobiles in the World.* Automobiles bought for spot cash cash always demands bargains, and we have them. Our past reputation and satisfied customers are our reference Over 500 Automobiles on our sales floors to select from, including every make of Standard Automobile, ranging in price from $150 to $5,000. Complete list of Automobiles on hand sent on request. No matter what you are looking for, we are sure to have it. *Times Square Automobile* Company, 215-217 West 48th Street, New York.

Used WHITE STEAM CARS always in stock; no other makes handled; cars carefully overhauled by WHITE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY; Demonstration given; *call or write.* A. C. Keene, 42-44 West 62d Street, New York City.

## OFFICE EQUIPMENT

POSTAL TYPEWRITER $25. Only real typewriter at low cost. Combines Universal Keyboard; strong manifolding, mimeograph stencil cutting, visible writing, interchangeable type, prints from ribbon. Imperfect alignment impossible. Will stand hardest wear; practically accident proof. Agents wanted. Write Postal Typewriter Co., Dept. 19, Norwalk, Conn.

Clearance Sale.—Remingtons, Densmores, Jewetts, Blickensderfers, Williams, $12.50 each. Franklins, Daughertys, Postals, Barlocks, Hammonds, Yosts, $10.00 each. All orders filled, or money returned. Standard Typewriter Exchange, Suite 32, 231 Broadway, New York.

## MUSICAL

GENUINE BARGAINS in high-grade *upright pianos. Slightly used instruments:* 12 Steinways from $350 up; 6 Webers from $250 up; 9 Krakauers from $250 up; 7 Knabes from $250 up; 3 Chickerings from $250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights, $75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 40 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

THERE Are Charming New Melodies in "Three Songs of Love." Price 65 cents. Special inducements to students, teachers, and dealers who would take orders for us. Niles Publishing Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

MUSIC teachers, *Public* and Private. We have a new System of inestimable value to the profession. Address, Analytic Music Co., No 6, 28 Cheshire St., Cleveland, O.

## RESORTS

THE Florida Highlands, at Avon Park. The exponent of healthful and sanitary conditions. *The Zenith City of the Unsalted* Seas of inland Florida. Land of flowers, fruit, perpetual sunshine and eternal spring. Where, if you are on the downhill side of life you can Rest In Perfect Peace. Where young people delight to stroll in the pinewoods. Where good health comes, and all are happy. Particulars sent on request. Cut this out and send to
DR. J. H. McCARTNEY,
929 Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTO-FINISHING *for Amateurs,* promptly by mail. Highest Grade Work, Best Materials. Enlarging a Specialty. Write for Price Card. Special Offers. Sample Print. Robert Johnston, Dept. L. Kodaks and Supplies, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

*Motion picture machines, Film Views, Mag*ic Lanterns, Slides, and similar Wonders For Sale. Catalogue Free. We also buy Magic Picture Machines, Films, Slides, etc. W. Harbach, 809 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## SEEDS, STOCK AND PETS

SEND for handsomely illustrated descriptive Catalogue of the gamest, handsomest and most reliable of all breed of dogs, "The Airedale Terrier." Home of the World's foremost champions. Alex Smith, Supt., Colne Kennels, Montreal, Canada.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### Entertainments

"QUIEN SABE" (pronounced "Keyen Savy"), the new Parker Game. No game ever devised, save our game PIT, has met with the immense success of QUIEN SABE. The greatest fun of any game in the world. Learned in two minutes; catchy as wild fire; entirely unique. Fun for cold November evenings. 120 card pack, for six players, or less, 50 cents. Sold everywhere, or mailed promptly for price. Parker Brothers (Inc.), 150 Bridge St., Salem, Mass.

### For Authors.

AUTHORS.—Expert examination, criticism and revision of your work. Manuscripts prepared for the publisher and placed. High-grade service by thorough literary workers. Circular. Address H. A. Stern, Sec., Author's Revision Bureau, 2400 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City.

### Miniatures

MINIATURE Portraits. Ivory or Porcelain, $25. High-grade work from any picture. Old miniatures copied. Write Alfred W. Partrick, 18 Pier St., Yonkers, N. Y.

### Patents

Patents that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents stamps. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

### Vacuum Cap.

OUR VACUUM CAP when used a few minutes each day draws the blood to the scalp, causing free and normal circulation, which stimulates the hair to a new healthy growth. Sent on trial under guarantee. Write *for free particulars. The Modern Vacuum* Cap Co., 594 Barclay Block, Denver, Col.

### Women's Wear

LADIES' Silk Hosiery. Send $1.50 for sample pair. Full fashioned pure silk hose. White or Black. Nicely boxed. Postpaid. *Satisfaction guaranteed. Winfield Co.,* Rothschild Bldg., New York City.

PURE Silk Shawls, White or Black. 3 sizes, 36x36 at $1.50; 44x44 at $2.00; 51x51 at $3.00. Postpaid. Laced or fringed. Beautiful designs. Winfield Co., Rothschild Bldg., New *York City*

### Mineral Water

YOSEMITE Valley Soda—California's favorite drink. Cures stomach and liver troubles. Concentrated salts, enough for six gals., sent prepaid, for $1.25. California Chem. Co., Watsonville, California.

## IF YOU WANT ANYTHING

### OR HAVE ANYTHING TO SELL, MAIL THIS SPECIAL COUPON TO-DAY

The Literary Digest:
Please publish enclosed......line advertisement....... times in your Classified Columns, for which I enclose $........

*Name*............... ...............................

*Address*...............................

Rate, 50 cents per line (6 words). Discounts 5% for 6 and 10% for 12 insertions.

**No Advertisement of Less Than Four Lines Accepted.**

*Truth in advertising*
*implies honesty in manufacture*

# COLGATE'S
# SHAVING STICK

will not smart or
dry on the face

The statement of any manufacturer that his is "the only kind that won't smart or dry on the face"—
*is false*

PROVE IT
by trying Colgate's

SEAMAN

COLGATE & CO'S
SHAVING STICK
(DEMULCENT)
NEW YORK, U.S.A.
LONDON, PARIS
SYDNEY
COLGATE

New Nickeled Box
Handsome as Silver and Easier to Keep Clean
An ornament to your dressing table

Send 4 cents in stamps
for a Trial Stick in
Nickeled Box
(Enough for a month's shaving)

Colgate & Co., Dept. Y
55 John Street, New York